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# COUNTRY LIFE

OFFICE:  
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CANADIAN EDITION  
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# COUNTRY LIFE

THE JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN COUNTRY LIFE  
AND COUNTRY PURSUITS.

VOL. LXXXIII. No. 2143.

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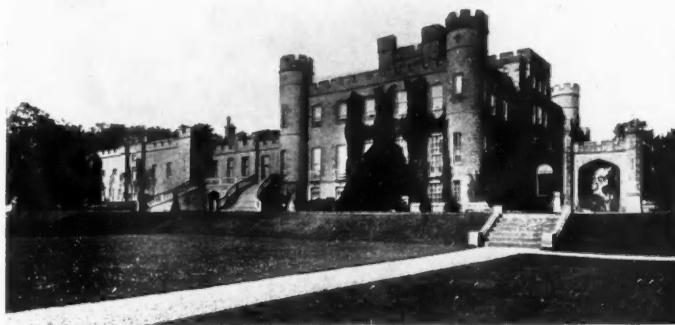
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SIXTEEN BEDROOMS,  
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HANDSOME SUITE OF RECEPTION  
ROOMS,  
COMPLETE DOMESTIC OFFICES.



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Main drainage. Electric lighting.  
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TWO LARGE BATHING  
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(Knight, Frank &amp; Rutley's advertisements continued on page iii.)



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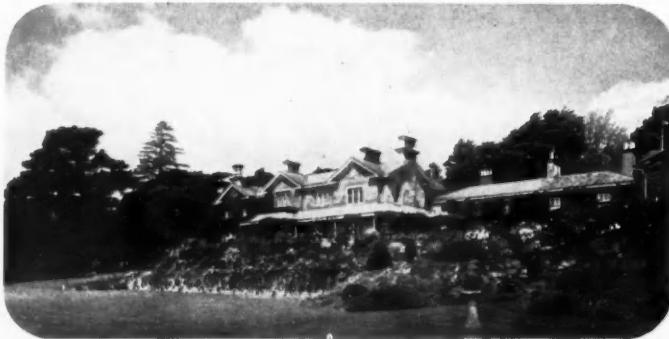


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6 COTTAGES (3 are let), also very attractive small FARM with house, buildings, etc., at present let.

FOURTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.  
SIX BATHROOMS.  
SUITE OF RECEPTION ROOMS.  
COMPLETE OFFICES.

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THREE COTTAGES.

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CHARMING WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS

TENNIS LAWNS,  
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the whole extending to

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*Amidst lovely country between Sherborne and Dorchester.*

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An imposing stone-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE about 220ft. up, with open views.

ROOMY HALL.  
THREE RECEPTION.  
TWELVE BEDROOMS.  
THREE BATHROOMS.

Central Heating. Electric Light. Co.'s Water.



STABLING AND GARAGES.  
THREE COTTAGES.

CHARMING GARDENS and PADDOCK.

In all

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from London, by train from Main Line Station  
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of considerable architectural interest, with about  
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## In Fine Park and Woodlands

Farms, etc.; in all nearly  
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A Handsome Stone-built Residence  
of the Tudor style of Architecture  
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On a Southern slope with  
Extensive Panoramic Views.

Four good reception rooms, a dozen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, usual domestic offices. Modern conveniences, including electric light, central heating, etc.

Garages with Chauffeur's Flat.

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With oak paneling, beams, fine oak staircase and other period features.  
Modernised with Electricity, Main Water, etc.

## Set in an Old-World Garden

Lounge Hall, three  
reception, seven bed-  
rooms, two bathrooms.



£4,000.

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## CAPITAL SMALL ESTATE OF 320 ACRES IN WEST SUSSEX

In a most favoured district within easy reach of London.

EXTENSIVE VIEWS TO  
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## Charming Residence

In Elizabethan style, situate in centre  
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approach.

Four reception rooms, fifteen bedrooms, four  
bathrooms.

Economical to run.



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Just available for Sale.  
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*In probably the most sought-after, unspoiled part of the Home Counties, occupying a really magnificent situation.*

Commanding exceptionally fine panoramic views.



## A CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE

Lounge Hall, four reception, ten bedrooms,  
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Finely appointed and up-to-date with parquet  
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## ADJOINING A COMMON AND GOLF COURSE

Long carriage drive guarded by double Entrance Lodge.



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450ft. up.  
In a notably beautiful  
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On Southern Slope  
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It contains three reception, dance room,  
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Garages. Stabling. Cottage.

Delightful Terraced Gardens, with two good  
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The subject of a special illus-  
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CENTRE OF LORD LECONFIELD'S COUNTRY. NEAR WEST SUSSEX GOLF COURSE.  
**VALUABLE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE**

comprising :

THIS ATTRACTIVE  
**COUNTRY RESIDENCE**

THIRTEEN BEDROOMS,  
THREE BATHROOMS,  
LOUNGE HALL,  
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,  
Central heating throughout.

GARAGES. STABLING.  
Three Cottages.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS  
AND GROUNDS

Also DAIRY AND STOCK FARM  
of 248 ACRES, with farmhouse,  
excellent farm buildings and two  
cottages, at present let, producing  
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**URGENT SALE DESIRED. OFFERS INVITED. TOTAL AREA 320 ACRES**

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ONLY is asked for a stately GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in  
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Fifteen bed and dressing, three bath and four sitting rooms.  
Central heating. Estate water. Company's electricity, etc.  
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Attractive stone-built  
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Three reception rooms including fine  
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Particularly charming OLD-TIMBERED GARDENS, tennis lawn, walled kitchen  
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Twelve or sixteen bed, four bath and four reception rooms, etc.  
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CHARMING SECLUDED POSITION NEAR SMALL VILLAGE.  
This exceptionally  
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MANOR HOUSE,  
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room.  
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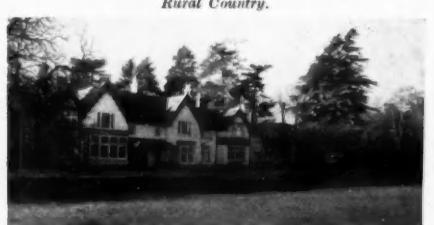
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Nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, four reception rooms, servants' hall, loggia. Electricity. Garage, Stabbing.  
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Rural country. Few miles main line station.  
**100 ACRES**  
IN RING FENCE. AWAY FROM MAIN ROADS.  
800ft. up. Distant views. 35 miles London.  
**COUNTRY RESIDENCE**  
Lounge halls, three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, three bathrooms, modern offices.  
Central heating and main water and light.  
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**FREEHOLD**  
Or will be sold with less land.  
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**SURREY—20 MILES LONDON**  
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Nine bedrooms, four bathrooms, four reception rooms, billiard and music room. Servants' hall. Usual offices. Main Services. Garages, Stabling.  
TENNIS LAWN.  
PARKLIKE GROUNDS.  
**FREEHOLD £4,000 with FOUR ACRES, or £6,500 with SEVEN ACRES.**

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There are also 4 Estate cottages.

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BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK. PERFECT SECLUSION. LOW RATES.  
9 miles Cambridge, 1 mile Fenstanton, 5 miles Huntingdon.  
Easily-run house in unspoilt village in parklike surroundings.  
Good service and gardener available in village.  
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Own electric light.  
**FREEHOLD £1,975.**  
Good condition and sanitation.  
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RESIDENCE, which has been extensively modernized;  
central heating; five principal bedrooms, each fitted W.H.B.;  
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bathrooms, billiards room, three spacious reception rooms  
and ample domestic offices. Heated garage for 4 cars,  
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well maintained ornamental and kitchen gardens.

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SUITE OF FOUR MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINING ROOMS, TWO OTHER RECEPTION ROOMS, WINTER GARDEN, CLOAKROOM, EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES, TEN PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS AND DRESSING ROOM, THREE BATHROOMS, NINE SECONDARY BEDROOMS.  
COMPANIES' WATER, MODERN DRAINAGE AND ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING.  
GOOD RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS WITH TWO GARAGES.

*Picturesque Pleasure Grounds with terrace walk, banks of rhododendrons, Hard and Grass Tennis Courts and Lily Pond.*

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**IN THE FITZWILLIAM COUNTRY** (two miles from Huntingdon).—A Mellowed, Red-Brick Early Georgian HOUSE, on gravel soil. Three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two bathrooms. Central Heating. Main Electricity.

EXCELLENT STABLING AND GARAGE. GARDENER'S COTTAGE. Attractive Gardens, studded with ornamental trees and shrubs. Small 18-hole Golf Course. Golf. Hunting. Shooting. About 8 ACRES.

JUST IN THE MARKET FOR SALE. (5036.)

**SHELTERED BY THE QUANTOCK HILLS.**—EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE, constructed of local stone; fine views over the surrounding country. Four reception rooms, seven principal bedrooms, two bathrooms, good domestic accommodation. Central heating; electric light; modern drainage; excellent water supply. Garage and Stabling. Matured Gardens comprising lake, lawns, rose garden, walled kitchen garden. About 11½ ACRES.

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Hunting with several Packs. Shooting. (8521.)

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EASY REACH OF THE SEA. LONDON 135 MILES DISTANT.

#### IDEAL SMALL FARMING ESTATE EXTENDING TO ABOUT 230 ACRES

##### OLD-WORLD FARMHOUSE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED

TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, FIVE BEDROOMS, ONE BATHROOM.

Central heating. Independent hot-water supply. EXCELLENT FARMBUILDINGS (with tie-ups for 20 cows). THATCHED BARN. GRANARY. STABLING (with loose boxes). BAILIFF'S HOUSE and TWO COTTAGES.

The remainder of the Estate is first-class pastureland, arable and woodland, through which passes a trout stream.



#### FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HUNTING WITH SEVERAL PACKS.

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7 MILES FROM BATH WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE OF EXPRESS TRAINS TO LONDON.

#### ATTRACTIVELY-BUILT RESIDENCE

of local stone, standing high in its own miniature park. Sandy soil.

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, SIX BEST BEDROOMS, NURSERY SUITE AND EXCELLENT SERVANTS' ACCOMMODATION. FIVE BATHROOMS. STUDIO WITH GALLERY.

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Attractive Pleasure Gardens and large Kitchen Garden enclosed by a red brick wall, the whole being studded with specimen trees, and extending to about

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### NEAR THE SUSSEX-KENT BORDERS

LONDON 40 MILES BY ROAD.

#### WEALDEN HOUSE OF CHARM AND CHARACTER

GREAT HALL WITH GALLERY, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, NINE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, FOUR BATHROOMS.

Companies' Water and Electricity. GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS. HARD TENNIS COURT.

Delightful Gardens, fully in keeping with the period of the house, with clipped hedges and stone-paved terraces leading to formal gardens.



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**IN A MAGNIFICENT POSITION 25 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON**

500FT. UP. SUPERB SOUTHERN PANORAMIC VIEWS. ENTIRELY UNSPOILT DISTRICT.



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OVER £5,000 EXPENDED  
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In splendid order throughout. Every  
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THIRTEEN BEDROOMS.  
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LOUNGE HALL.  
THREE CHARMING RECEP-  
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Main electric light and power.  
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Splendid water supply.



DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF UNUSUAL CHARM

GARAGES. LODGE. TWO COTTAGES. HARD TENNIS COURT. MODEL FARMERY.

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BETWEEN BASINGSTOKE AND NEWBURY.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE ESTATE



A GENERAL VIEW, SHOWING THE RESIDENCE, BAILIFF'S HOUSE, COTTAGES, STABLING AND THE NEWLY-ERECTED FARMERY.  
XVIIITH CENTURY RESIDENCE. Hall and two sitting rooms, eight bedrooms and two bathrooms, with all modern conveniences and an abundant Water Supply.  
BAILIFF'S HOUSE. TWO PAIRS OF COTTAGES. MODEL FARMERY. FINE STABLE BLOCK. ECONOMICAL GARDENS.

454 ACRES

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KENT (about 6 miles south of Sevenoaks, 11 miles from main line Station).—Beautifully restored and in excellent condition throughout. 5 Bedrooms, Bathroom, 3 Sitting Rooms (one measuring 20ft. 3in. by 16ft. 9in. and 20ft. 6in. by 14ft. 3in.). Splendid Outbuildings; large Barn and Garage. ALL MAIN SERVICES.

Old-world Grounds of 1½ ACRES, including small orchard and meadow.

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On the southern slopes of Crockham Hill.



DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE, in excellent order throughout. Hall, Reception Rooms, panelled Study, Sun Lounge, 7 Bed-Rooms, Dressing Room, Bathrooms, complete Offices with maids' sitting room. Oak Floors and Doors. Central Heating. Main Electricity and Water. Fitted Basins in Bathrooms.

TWO COTTAGES. DOUBLE GARAGE. BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, hard tennis court, lawns, rockeries, rose garden, orchard and picturesque woodland; about 3½ ACRES.

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2½ miles Redhill Town. All facilities and electric trains to London in about 35 minutes.



BEAUTIFUL COUNTRYSIDE.—8 Bed-Rooms, Bathrooms, 3 Reception Rooms. Old oak beams. Enchanting old world garden. Prolific walled kitchen garden. GARAGE, STABLING. MODERN SERVICES. PADDOCK. ORCHARD.

### IN ALL 4½ ACRES

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ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OLD MANOR HOUSES IN SOMERSET

SIX MILES FROM THE SEA AND TWELVE MILES FROM TAUNTON.

BUILT OF LOCAL STONE WITH STONE-MULLIONED WINDOWS AND IN PERFECT ORDER



PANELLED LOUNGE HALL WITH JACOBEAN MANTEL,  
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DRAWING ROOM (49ft. by 24ft.),  
PANELLED DINING ROOM AND ANOTHER SITTING ROOM,  
THIRTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,  
FOUR BATHROOMS.

*Electric light. Automatic central heating.*

GARAGE, STABLES, AND FOUR COTTAGES.

### LOVELY GARDENS

on a Southerly slope, some woodland and first-class pasture, and rights over common land adjoining.

ABOUT 350 ACRES IN ALL. FOR SALE

Full particulars from the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (70,912.)

## IN THE CENTRE OF THE BEAUFORT HUNT AND CONVENIENT FOR THE POLO GROUNDS

ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM TETBURY AND EIGHT FROM KEMBLE JUNCTION (1½ HOURS FROM PADDINGTON). GOLF AT MINCHINHAMPTON, ABOUT FOUR MILES. ABOUT 500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

### THIS BEAUTIFUL EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE

with a lovely period interior, standing in about 90 ACRES of beautiful park-like land.

FIFTEEN BED, THREE BATH AND FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

GOOD STABLING AND GARAGES.

Grade "A" standings for twelve cows and ample buildings.

*Splendid water supply. Main electric light available.*

THREE GOOD COTTAGES.

### MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED GROUNDS

walled kitchen garden and glass.

Strongly recommended by Messrs. FIELDER & TUCKETT, Tetbury; and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (72,615.)



TO BE SOLD AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

## ABOUT 6 MILES FROM NEWBURY

BUILT AND INHABITED BY A CELEBRATED ARCHITECT.



350ft. up commanding lovely distant views over the Kennet Valley.  
TWELVE BEDROOMS (one panelled in chestnut), THREE BATHROOMS,  
MARBLE-PAVED HALL AND THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

*Central heating. Electric light.*

TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES. GARAGE (for two cars).

### BEAUTIFUL TERRACED GROUNDS

containing a choice selection of flowering trees and shrubs, two tennis courts, orchards and parklike lands.

22 ACRES

NEAR GOLF COURSE. HUNTING WITH TWO PACKS.  
FISHING CAN GENERALLY BE RENTED IN THE KENNEDY.

Highly recommended by Messrs. THAKE & PAGINTON, Newbury; and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above.

## SOMERSET

WITHIN 5 MILES OF A STATION. ONLY AN HOUR'S RUN BY CAR FROM BATH. BUS SERVICE PASSES PROPERTY.  
LOVELY VIEWS OF THE QUANTOCKS.

### THIS LOVELY CHARLES I HOUSE

with Georgian additions, in splendid order, and approached by a long carriage drive with

LODGE, SEVENTEEN BEDROOMS, FIVE BATHROOMS AND FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

*Central heating. Main electric light and water.  
New drainage. Soil gravelly.*

GARAGE (for four cars) AND AMPLE STABLING.

Laundry and two good Cottages.

Beautiful GROUNDS, with fine old forest trees, stream and fish-ponds and parkland;

### IN ALL ABOUT 36 ACRES

Hunting with the Quantock, Stag, Devon and Somerset, Taunton Vale and West Somerset.

CONVENIENT FOR GOLF

PRICE ONLY £6,000



Full particulars of JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (71,698.)

**JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1**

**BOURNEMOUTH.**  
ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.  
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.  
E. STODDART FOX, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.

**FOX & SONS**  
LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH

**SOUTHAMPTON:**  
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.  
Telegrams:  
"Homefinder" Bournemouth.

**CLOSE TO THE SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST**

ENJOYING A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION SURROUNDED BY DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS.

AN IDEAL COUNTRY HOME WITH MANY UNIQUE FEATURES



**TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD**

this artistic newly constructed small RESIDENCE of character, built in the Tudor style with stone mullioned windows and having some fine old oak carved woodwork in many of the rooms.

Six bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, charming lounge, three sitting rooms, servants' room, excellent kitchen and domestic offices; stone-flagged terrace.

*Oak parquet flooring to downstairs rooms. Tudor fireplaces.*

GARAGE (for two cars).

All main services.



Particularly CHARMING GROUNDS, including lawns, tennis lawn, ornamental trees and shrubs, ornamental pond, orchard and kitchen garden; the whole covering an area of about

**SEVEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES**

Particulars and price of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth, who have inspected and can recommend.

**HAMPSHIRE**

ON THE FRINGE OF THE NEW FOREST.  
About 10 Miles from Bournemouth.



**A VERY CHOICE  
SMALL FREEHOLD PROPERTY**

with excellent MODERN HOUSE containing :

THREE GOOD BEDROOMS,  
BATHROOM,  
TWO SITTING ROOMS,  
KITCHEN.

GARAGE. LARGE BARN.

GOOD VEGETABLE GARDEN AND  
LAWN.

EXCELLENT PADDOCK,

the whole comprising an area of about

**TWO ACRES**

**PRICE £975 FREEHOLD**

Particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

**DORSET**

Occupying an enviable position about 700ft. above sea level. Commanding delightful views. On the outskirts of an interesting old-world town, 20 miles from Salisbury and 26 miles from Bournemouth.



**TO BE SOLD**

This Soundly-constructed

**FREEHOLD RESIDENCE**

containing :

EIGHT BEDROOMS, DRESSING ROOM,  
BATHROOM, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,  
SUN LOUNGE, SPACIOUS HALL,  
EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.

*Company's Electric Light. Company's Water.  
Gas Cooker. Main Drainage.*

DOUBLE GARAGE. STABLING. GREENHOUSE.

**THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS**

are a feature of the property and in good condition. They include tennis and other lawns, fine specimen trees and bushes, walled kitchen garden, fruit trees; the whole comprising an area of about

**ONE-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES**

**PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD**

OR WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED.

An additional seven acres can be had if required.

Particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

**HINDHEAD—SURREY**

OVERLOOKING NATIONAL TRUST LAND.  
Situated 800ft. up with Glorious Views.



**TO BE SOLD**

This Very Attractive and Soundly Constructed  
**FREEHOLD RESIDENCE**

In excellent condition throughout.

SIX PRINCIPAL BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,  
FOUR GOOD ATTIC ROOMS, BOXROOM,  
BATHROOM,  
BILLIARD OR DRAWING ROOM,  
THREE SITTING ROOMS,  
SERVANTS' HALL, GOOD DOMESTIC OFFICES.

GARAGE (for two cars). Chauffeur's Rooms.

Brick-built Garden Pavilion.

Main Water. Electric Light.

**DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS**

With well-kept lawns, tennis and croquet lawns, vegetable and fruit gardens, etc., the whole extending to an area of about

**NINE ACRES**

Price and particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth, who have inspected and can thoroughly recommend the Property.

**DORSET**

ABOUT THREE MILES FROM WIMBORNE. SEVEN MILES FROM THE BEAUTIFUL POOLE HARBOUR.

HUNTING WITH THREE PACKS. DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED ON HIGH GROUND



THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS ARE  
INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN AND  
INCLUDE LAWNS AND SHRUBBERY,  
TWO FULL-SIZED TENNIS COURTS,  
WALLED KITCHEN GARDENS,  
ORCHARD, PARKLANDS AND WOOD-  
LANDS, THE WHOLE EXTENDING  
TO AN AREA OF ABOUT

**14 ACRES**

**LOW PRICE £3,500  
FREEHOLD**

ADDITIONAL LAND CAN BE HAD IF REQUIRED.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

**FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (TEN OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON**

## ESTATE HARRODS OFFICES

Ken. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, Harrods, London."

### BROAD OAK MANOR, LITTLE COMMON, BEXHILL-ON-SEA

*About 2 miles from Station and Sea. Adjoining and commanding views over the well-known Highwood Golf Course.*

c.14.



#### DESIRABLE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

LARGE HALL. 3 HANDSOME RECEPTION.  
BILLIARD ROOM. WINTER GARDEN. CLOAK ROOM.  
10 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS. STAFF ROOMS. 5 BATH.  
COMPLETE OFFICES. SERVANTS' HALL.

*Co.'s services laid on. Septic tank drainage. Central heating.  
Constant hot water.*

GARAGE for 2 cars, and STABLING with Chauffeur's Flat.  
PAIR OF MODERN SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGES.

BEAUTIFUL MATURED GARDENS AND GROUNDS  
with tennis lawn, together with parklike pasture.

#### IN ALL ABOUT 12½ ACRES

FREEHOLD. For Sale Privately, or by Auction April 27th.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

### HARESTOCK CLOSE, HARESTOCK, NEAR WINCHESTER, HANTS

c.14.

*Near Golf Course and Tennis Club. Good Bus service to the City.*

#### ARCHITECT DESIGNED RESIDENCE OF GREAT CHARACTER IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE

LOUNGE HALL. 3 RECEPTION. 8 PRINCIPAL BED AND DRESSING. STAFF ROOMS.  
BATHROOM. MAIDS' SITTING ROOM. GOOD OFFICES.

*Gas and water. Main electricity available. Modern drainage.*

GARAGE FOR 2.

#### EXCEPTIONAL GARDENS AND GROUNDS

Protective beech spinney, and small paddock.

#### ABOUT 2½ ACRES

FREEHOLD. For Sale Privately, or by Auction February 22nd.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.



### GREYLANDS, IFIELD, NEAR CRAWLEY ON THE SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

c.14.

*Accessible to Main Line Station, with Electric Services to London and the Coast.*

#### ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

200ft. up. South aspect. Perfect seclusion.

LOUNGE HALL. 2 RECEPTION. 5 BED.  
BATHROOM.

*Co.'s electric light and water. Main drainage.*

GARAGE for 2. STABLING. OUTBUILDINGS.

#### CHARMING GARDENS

Tennis court, kitchen garden, grass orchard, etc.

#### ABOUT 2½ ACRES

For Sale Privately, or by Auction March 8th.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

c.2.

### FARNHAM AND PETERSFIELD

*Standing high and contiguous to open Commons and National Trust Land.*

#### COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE

#### OF THE MANOR HOUSE TYPE

4 RECEPTION. 10 BED. 2 DRESSING ROOMS.  
2 BATH.

*Excellent water. Electric light. Partial central heating.*

GARAGE. STABLING. SMALL FARMERY.  
3 COTTAGES.

#### DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS

Tennis lawn, pasture, arable, woodland and heath, in all

**ABOUT 117 ACRES. RENT £300 P.A.**

Inspected and recommended by the Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. EGGAR & CO., Castle Street, Farnham; and HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1, and Haslemere, Surrey.

### KINGSCOTE, FURZE HILL, BURGH HEATH, SURREY

c.14.

*Fine situation, 500ft. up. Five minutes' walk of Kingwood Station. Close to Walton Heath and Banstead Downs Golf Course.*

#### ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

ENTRANCE AND LOUNGE HALLS. CLOAK ROOM. 3 RECEPTION.  
BILLIARD ROOM. LOGGIA. 6 BED. 2 BATH.  
COMPLETE OFFICES. MAIDS' SITTING ROOM.

*Co.'s services. Main drainage. Constant hot water.*

GARAGE (with room over). SMALLER GARAGE. OUTBUILDINGS.

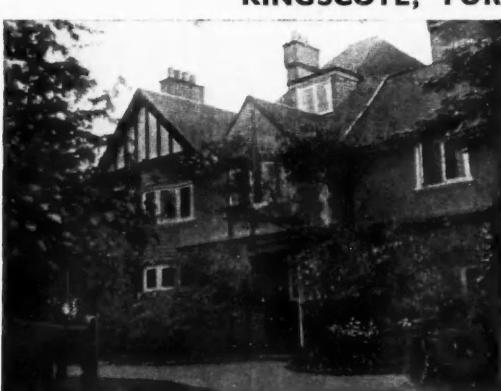
#### BEAUTIFULLY MATURED GARDENS

together with undulating grassland, laid out as Miniature Golf Course.

#### IN ALL ABOUT 5 ACRES

For Sale Privately, or by Auction April 5th.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.



**BRANCH OFFICES: WEST BYFLEET (Tel. 149), and HASLEMERE (Tel. 607), SURREY**

**F. L. MERCER & CO.**  
**SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES**  
**SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.I.** *Telephone: REGENT 2481.*

**A VERY HEALTHY LOCATION ON THE SURREY HILLS**

*High up, overlooking a small Golf Course.*

19 MILES LONDON.  
 An easy walk from the station and 40 minutes to City or West End; frequent electric services.

A well-built and comfortably fitted

**PRE-WAR HOUSE**  
 of ideal size for small family.

**LOFTY AND WELL-PROPORTIONED ROOMS.**

**HALL AND CLOAKROOM.**  
**THREE RECEPTION.**  
**SEVEN BEDROOMS.**  
**BATHROOM AND DRESSING ROOM.**



Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

**Main drainage.**  
**Co.'s electricity.**  
**Gas and Water.**

**GARAGE (for two).**

**STABLE.**

**TENNIS COURT.**

**MATURED GARDEN OF THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE.**

**FREEHOLD**

Owner anxious to sell: and will accept

**£2,750**

**MAGNIFICENT POSITION IN KENT. 25 MILES LONDON**

*More than 600ft. above sea level. Views for 50 miles.*

Commanding a wonderful panorama of country. On a lovely ridge of hills and well sheltered. Easy reach of Sevenoaks, Maidstone and Tonbridge.

**CHARMING MODERN HOUSE**

*Equipped with main electricity and water, and partial central heating.*

Large lounge, dining room, beautiful sun-terrace: seven bedrooms, bathroom.

**DETACHED GARAGE (for two).**

**BUNGALOW COTTAGE. TENNIS COURT.**

Delightful terraced grounds, kitchen garden, spinney and downland.

**SIX ACRES. 4,000 GUINEAS**



Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

**SUPERB POSITION IN SOMERSET**

**3 MILES FROM TAUNTON.**

*At the foot of the Quantock Hills, facing South, with unrivalled views of Blackdown and Brendon Hills.*

Beautifully situated  
**LABOUR-SAVING COUNTRY HOUSE**

of medium size.

**THREE RECEPTION.**  
**SUN LOUNGE.**  
**FIVE BEDROOMS.**  
**BATHROOM.**

*Central heating.*

*Main electric light and gas.*



**LARGE GARAGE.**

**INEXPENSIVE GARDENS,**  
 with pine and other ornamental trees.

The district is a noted "beauty spot."

**HUNTING, SHOOTING AND FISHING.**

**GOLF AND POLO.**

**2 ACRES. FREEHOLD. £3,500**

Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

**UPKEEP REDUCED TO A MINIMUM.**

**SURREY. £2,500 OPEN TO OFFER**

**CLOSE TO THE "GREEN BELT."**

On a ridge with delightful walks over downland practically adjoining the property and commanding views over a valley to 18-hole Golf Course beyond.

**Picturesque**

**LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE**

of appealing character, on two floors only.

Two reception, loggia, five bedrooms, bathroom.

*Main Services.*

**GARAGE.**

Matured Gardens of nearly Three-quarters-of-an-Acre, with Tennis Lawn and gateway to Downs. London is within 16 miles.



Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

(For continuation of F. L. MERCER & Co.'s, advertisements see pages xv and xix.).

## F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.I.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

### A DIGNIFIED GEORGIAN HOUSE FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 10 ACRES

Central for several first-class Golf Courses, such as St. George's Hill, West Byfleet, New Zealand, Burhill, Wentworth and Sunningdale



Surrey, 20 miles from London.

Equipped with central heating, main drainage, companies' electricity, gas and water.

Lounge hall, three reception, ample domestic offices, with staff sitting room, nine bedrooms, two dressing rooms, large nursery and two bathrooms.

Together with excellent

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION.

STABLING.

TENNIS COURT.

Well-timbered and partly walled-in Gardens, Orchard and large Paddock.



ONLY £5,500 FREEHOLD WITH NEARLY 10 ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

### WELL SITUATED ON AN OLD ESTABLISHED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE IN A MUCH FAVOURED AND SOUGHT AFTER PART OF SURREY

Literally surrounded by first-class Golf Courses. 30 minutes by Electric Express from Waterloo



#### OFFERED AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.

The Property stands on high ground and dry soil, with lovely, uninterrupted view of the Hog's Back. The House, one of distinctive modern architecture, contains:

Three reception, billiards room, eight bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms.

Main drainage, Companies' electric light and water.

The accommodation is compactly planned, principally on two floors, and there is a fine built-in Loggia.

GARAGE.

HARD TENNIS COURT.

Most enchanting, well-stocked and generously-timbered Grounds, comprising about

2½ ACRES



OWNER HAS SERIOUS INTENTION TO SELL AND IS PREPARED TO ACCEPT £4,850

Inspected and enthusiastically recommended by the Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

### IN A LOVELY GARDEN. SURREY. GUILDFORD DISTRICT

350ft. up, with exquisite South views over the richly wooded Wey Valley to Hindhead and Chanctonbury Ring



IDEAL SITUATION FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.

One mile from main line station with fast electric trains to Waterloo.

#### THE DIGNIFIED STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

is superbly constructed and sumptuously appointed with solid oak and mahogany doors, polished oak floors, etc.

Galleried lounge hall, three large reception, eight bed and dressing (with fitted basins, h. and c.), two bathrooms, separate shower, servants' hall.

All main services.

DOUBLE GARAGE. TENNIS COURT. Sunk paved garden. Rockery.

2½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD, £5,500



Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

### WEST SUSSEX THE DRIVE, SUMMERDALE

BETWEEN CHICHESTER AND GOODWOOD.

£4,750 WITH EIGHT ACRES

A finely built HOUSE of imposing character, recently redecorated and completely modernised, occupying a quiet and secluded position, approached by a drive 130 yards long through an avenue of firs and cedars.

Equipped with main electricity, gas and water, and with "Aga" cooker.

LOUNGE HALL (with oak staircase), THREE RECEPTION, EIGHT BEDROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS.

LARGE GARAGE. STABLING.

DETACHED BILLIARDS OR RECREATION ROOM. TENNIS COURT. PROFUSELY TIMBERED GARDENS A MOST APPEALING FEATURE.

Excellent paddock.

FREEHOLD. JUST IN THE MARKET

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

### There is a charming and picturesque XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE on the KENTISH HILLS

(sixteen miles from London) to be SOLD with about EIGHT ACRES, FREEHOLD, AT £3,850.

It is delightfully situated in the heart of unspoiled country, within a few miles of Westerham and Sevenoaks.

The accommodation consists of: THREE RECEPTION, KITCHEN (with "Esse" cooker), SIX BEDROOMS, AND BATHROOM.

Central heating is installed, also running water in bedrooms, together with electric light and main water.

It stands in a healthy location, with a rural outlook, over 500ft. above sea level, and there is a cottage containing four rooms.

LARGE BARN WITH SPACIOUS GARAGE ACCOMMODATION PRETTY, WELL-WOODED AND WALLED-IN GARDENS, ORCHARD AND WOODLAND.

Ornamental pond and paddock.

Those interested should apply for particulars and photographs to the Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

3, MOUNT STREET,  
LONDON, W.I.

# RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones :  
Grosvenor 1032-33-34.

## A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE

IN A

## BEAUTIFUL PART OF SUSSEX

*Perfect Order, Inside and Out*

TWELVE MILES FROM BRIGHTON.

40 MINUTES EXPRESS  
FROM LONDON.

12 BEDROOMS.  
4 BATHROOMS.  
MAIN SERVICES.

4 RECEPTION.  
BILLIARD ROOM.



FOR SALE  
with any Area  
up to  
**500 ACRES**

WOULD  
LET FURNISHED.



LODGE ENTRANCE



PANELLED HALL



ORNAMENTAL LAKE

Photos and full details, with price, from Owner's Agents, LANGHORNE, LTD., Vandon Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, and RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

## BERWICKSHIRE

TO LET FURNISHED.



For full Particulars and order to view, apply E 36,  
WALKER, FRASER & STEELE, Estate Agents, 32, Castle Street, Edinburgh, and  
74, Bath Street, Glasgow.

**MANSION HOUSE** (on the Borders of Roxburghshire and Berwickshire), beautifully situated in wooded grounds on the banks of a river; recently reconstructed and now complete with every modern convenience. The house is very comfortably furnished and the accommodation consists of four public rooms, six bedrooms, two dressing rooms, four bathrooms, six servants' bedrooms, servants' hall, kitchen (gas cooker) and very complete domestic offices.

*Central Heating and Electric Light.*

Commodious Stables and Garage, and accommodation for chauffeur and groom. Policies attractively laid out. Good Garden. Tennis Court. Good Trout Fishing within the policies. Mixed Shooting over 3,000 Acres, with suitable Pheasant coverts. Additional Shooting may be had. Convenient centre for Buccleuch and Lauderdale Hunts.

*Central Heating and Electric Light.*

**MODERN HOUSE** forms an ideal FAMILY RESIDENCE, and is conveniently placed both for London and the coast. Accommodation comprises: Entrance hall (with cloakroom), large dining room (opening into conservatory), extensive lounge and morning room (both opening on to balcony), five bedrooms (several having fitted wardrobes and lavatory basins), two well-fitted bathrooms, heated linen cupboard, and two w.c.'s. On the Second Floor is a large studio, maids' bedrooms and box-rooms. Well-equipped domestic offices, washhouse, boiler-room and storerooms. There is a well-built Lodge with four rooms, kitchen and bathroom (this could be Let separately, if desired).

**GARAGE** (for two cars).

**DUMFRIESSHIRE.**—ESTATE, comprising 880 Acres Sheep-run and Grouse Moor with Tenant's House and Outhouses, etc.; carry about 27 Score Blackfaced Ewes and Hoggs. Assessed Rental, £153; Rateable Value, £39 5s.; Burdens, £20 19s. 6d.—Apply, DOWELL'S, LTD., Estate Dept., 18, George Street, Edinburgh.

**IN THE BEAUFORT HUNT COUNTRY.**  
**WILTS.**—An old "oak and lattice" FARMHOUSE for Sale. Five bedrooms (one oak panelled). £1,850 FREEHOLD, with THREE ACRES or more; paddock; orchard, etc.

J. E. G. MCSHEEHY, F.S.I., 11, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

## FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

TO BE LET FURNISHED FROM MARCH 25TH NEXT

**ULLINGTON HALL, DERBYSHIRE** (8 miles from Burton-on-Trent, 7 miles from Tamworth)

**DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE,** completely modernised and up-to-date, with electricity, new heating system, etc. Four reception rooms, billiards room, ten principal bedrooms, four bathrooms, garage, caretaker and wife on premises, able to help in house. Also Gardener provided. Reasonable terms to suitable Tenant.—Apply to JOHN GERMAN & SON, F.S.I., 84, High Street, Burton-on-Trent (Tel.: 3001); and at Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Derby.

## EAST GRINSTEAD AND THE ASHDOWN FOREST

In secluded position near centre of town, but delightfully situated and commanding extensive views.

Golf at Ashdown, three miles.



The matured GARDENS, tastefully laid out, include terrace lawn, fine trees, rose garden, flower and herbaceous borders and productive kitchen garden;

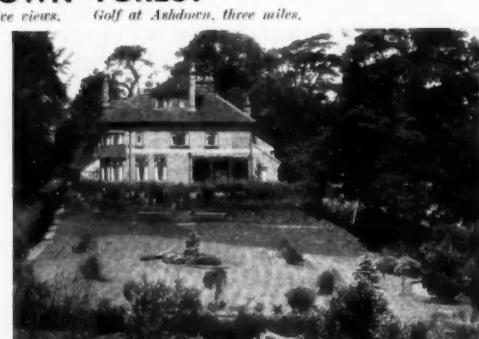
This charming and substantially constructed

### MODERN HOUSE

forms an ideal FAMILY RESIDENCE, and is conveniently placed both for London and the coast.

Accommodation comprises: Entrance hall (with cloakroom), large dining room (opening into conservatory), extensive lounge and morning room (both opening on to balcony), five bedrooms (several having fitted wardrobes and lavatory basins), two well-fitted bathrooms, heated linen cupboard, and two w.c.'s. On the Second Floor is a large studio, maids' bedrooms and box-rooms. Well-equipped domestic offices, washhouse, boiler-room and storerooms. There is a well-built Lodge with four rooms, kitchen and bathroom (this could be Let separately, if desired).

**GARAGE** (for two cars).



**IN ALL ABOUT ONE ACRE**

PRICE ONLY £3,150. FREEHOLD OR OPEN TO REASONABLE OFFER

A GREAT BARGAIN AT HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.

"A. 173," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

FOR PROPERTIES IN  
WILTS AND BORDERING COUNTIES  
APPLY ROBERT THAKE, F.S.I.,  
ESTATE OFFICES (TELEPHONE 2227) SALISBURY.

**NEWBURY & DISTRICT.**—ESTATE AGENTS.  
DREWEATT, WATSON & BARTON  
(ESTAB. 1759.)

## SHOOTINGS, FISHINGS, &c.

**SMALL MIXED SHOOT.**—One hour's run from Town.—Write Box W., SMITH'S LIBRARY, Bridge, Newbury.

Telephone  
Grosvenor 3231 (3 lines)

## COLLINS & COLLINS

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET,  
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

### KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS

*Under one hour of the WEST END and CITY (direct trains). Between London and the South Coast; on a hill.*



COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

#### MODERN LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

Mostly on two floors. Replete with every labour-saving device. Facing South. Twelve bed and dressing rooms (fitted lavatory basins), five modern bathrooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms, winter garden. Parquet floors. Tastefully decorated.

PERFECT ORDER.

*Main water, gas and electric light. Central and domestic heating.  
Model Offices.*

#### BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS

ENTRANCE LODGE. TWO COTTAGES. EXCELLENT GARAGE. Also ROYAL COVERED TENNIS COURT adaptable for conversion into SQUASH COURT and SWIMMING BATH (water available).

Two grass tennis courts, woodlands, two lakes, parklands; in all about

65 ACRES

A PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. Write Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, London, W.1. (Folio 21,832.)

### WYE VALLEY

REKNOWNED FOR ITS NATURAL BEAUTY.

#### STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

*Delightful position 465ft. up on a well-wooded southern slope.*

Hall, three reception rooms, six bedrooms (fitted basins), bathroom; oak floors. Electric light. Modern sanitation.

GARAGE. TWO COTTAGES AND GREENHOUSES, ETC.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE SUNK GARDENS.

FULL-SIZED TENNIS COURT, KITCHEN GARDEN; ORCHARD; in all about

23 ACRES

Mostly woodlands. Low outgoings.

INTERSECTED BY A STREAM WITH A TROUT POOL.

#### FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Agents, Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, London, W.1. (Folio 21,608.)



COLLINS & COLLINS; OFFICES: 37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Central 9344 (6 lines).

## FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO. LONDON

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.

26, Dover Street, W.I.

Regent 5681 (6 lines).

### QUIETEST PART OF HAM

AND OVERLOOKING THE AVENUE.

#### A FINE GEORGIAN HOUSE

with those well-proportioned rooms and carved mantelpieces of the Period.

FOUR RECEPTION.  
TEN BEDROOMS.  
THREE BATH ROOMS.

All Services.

GARAGES,

TWO COTTAGES AND FLAT.

10 ACRES

of exceptionally well-timbered Grounds.



#### 12½ YEARS' LEASE FOR DISPOSAL

Details from FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & Co., as above. (12,128.)

#### FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

CORNWALL (near Falmouth).—To be Let Furnished a modern COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in own grounds about NINE ACRES, on high ground commanding uninterrupted land and sea views; 3½ miles from Falmouth, and near main road with two convenient bus services. The House is well and comfortably furnished with modern conveniences, and contains: Entrance hall, dining room, morning room, drawing room, billiard room, large library (with parquet floor for dancing), three double bedrooms, and one single bedroom (all with bathrooms); maid's room, maid's sewing room, seven staff bedrooms and bathroom, servants' hall, butler's pantry, footman's room, and ample domestic offices. Two "Ese" cookers; central heating; electric light; telephone, etc. Garages (for five cars) with two chauffeur rooms over. Well laid-out gardens and grounds; hard tennis court; grass ditto; greenhouses, etc. Gardeners and handyman left, and possibly some household servants if required. Available May, 1938, for six months or lesser period. Apply, CRIDDLE & SMITH, LTD., Estate Agents, Truro, Cornwall.

## FINNART—Situated on Loch Long—DUMBARTONSHIRE

3 MILES FROM GARELOCHHEAD.  
SALE OR LET  
FOR SUMMER MONTHS  
POLICIES, GARDENS, WOODLANDS,  
78 ACRES.

#### COMFORTABLE HOUSE

Four public, eight bedrooms and hall, two bathrooms, ample kitchen accommodation.

Central heating. Electric light.

ENTRANCE LODGE, 4 COTTAGES,  
GARAGE (4 cars),  
3-STALLED STABLE, etc.

Yacht Anchorage.

FEU DUTY £27 0s. 3d.



For particulars and order to view, apply to R. R. SIMPSON & LAWSON, W.S., 10, Albyn Place, Edinburgh.

Telephone :  
Grosvenor 2252  
(6 lines)  
After Office hours  
Livingstone 1066

## CONSTABLE & MAUDE

COUNTRY PROPERTIES. TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS. INVESTMENTS.  
2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.I (And at Shrewsbury)

### GRAND POSITION ON THE SOUTH DOWNS

#### CROSSLETS, ALFRISTON

Approached by drive, in excellent order throughout.

Hall, four reception, four bath, twelve bedrooms, and offices.

STABLING. GARAGE.  
COTTAGE.

#### 24 ACRES

Gallops on the Downs can probably be rented.

EXCEPTIONAL RIDING  
FACILITIES  
FOR SALE



JOHN G. T. PEARSON, Esq., Solicitors, 5, Devonshire Square, E.C.2. CONSTABLE & MAUDE, Auctioneers, 2, Mount Street, W.I.

### HEREFORDSHIRE. THREE MILES TROUT FISHING ENTIRELY MODERNISED THROUGHOUT

*Every modern convenience.*

Oak-panelled Hall and Dining Room.  
Three other Reception Rooms.  
Fifteen-Seventeen Bed and Dressing Rooms  
(in all).  
Four lavishly equipped Bathrooms.  
FINE GARAGES AND STABLES.  
FOUR SPLENDID COTTAGES.  
MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED  
OLD GROUNDS



Walled Garden. Swimming Pool. Pasture and Woodland, in all about

272 ACRES. FOR SALE  
Splendid Pheasant and Grouse Shooting, and Salmon Fishing in the Wye.

AN IDEAL AND PERFECT SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE IN AN UNSPOILED AND HIGHLY PICTURESQUE DISTRICT.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, Shrewsbury; and 2, Mount Street, W.I.

ESTATE AGENTS  
SURVEYORS  
Telephone: 3165 (3 lines)

## C. M. STANFORD & SON

23, HIGH STREET,  
COLCHESTER

AUCTIONEERS  
VALUERS  
Telephone: 3165 (3 lines)

### JUST IN THE MARKET

FOUR-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM COLCHESTER. GOLF COURSE (18 HOLES), AND YACHTING.

#### QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE OF EXQUISITE DESIGN.

ELEVEN BEDROOMS,  
FOUR BATHROOMS,  
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY.  
CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.



GARAGES. STABLING  
TWO COTTAGES

STANDING WELL WITHIN ITS OWN GROUNDS  
THICKLY STUDDED WITH FINE OLD TREES.

15 ACRES  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Apply Sole Agents, C. M. STANFORD and SON, as above.

### LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

MESSRS. JOHN D. WOOD & CO. are acting on behalf of a buyer who must buy a HOUSE during the next month or six weeks. For health reasons it is absolutely essential that it stands on dry soil over 300ft. up. Ten or twelve bedrooms are required, but a slightly larger or smaller house might be considered; one floor of bedrooms only. 20 ACRES would be sufficient, but more land would be purchased. Something really attractive is required, preferably South of London up to an hour and a half away. Must be in a quiet position and away from building development. No commission required from the Vendors.—Write to "7/993," c/o Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

URGENTLY WANTED (in the Cotswolds).—Character FARMHOUSE, with eight-ten bedrooms, three reception, etc., together with good farmbuildings, one or two Cottages, and about 100 ACRES of land. Reasonable price paid.—Send details to Mrs. S., 60, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

### COUNTRY PROPERTIES OF GOOD CHARACTER INSPECTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED WITHOUT CHARGE BY

F. L. MERCER & CO.  
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.  
(Tel.: Regent 2481), who

SPECIALISE IN THE SALE OF COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES

AND HAVE EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE PROMPT INTRODUCTION OF PURCHASERS.

GENTS are requested not to reply to this advertisement, which is inserted by the actual buyer for attention of owners only. WANTED AT ONCE, in Surrey or Sussex, Hants or Berks, a COUNTRY RESIDENCE, Georgian or that style; eight to ten bedrooms, two baths, three reception. FOUR ACRES upwards; price not exceeding (including alterations, if necessary) £6,000 Freehold. Photos appreciated and fullest details. In confidence.—"A. 175," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Away from London 30 to 120 miles west, secluded. WANTED TO PURCHASE, HOUSE of some character, preferably Georgian; six to ten bedrooms, not less SIX ACRES; about £4,000.—"A. 176," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

URGENTLY WANTED for a great many serious purchasers, COUNTRY RESIDENCES OF CHARACTER, with from three to twelve bedrooms and secluded grounds in any of the South-Western Counties but not in built-up areas. Will owners who wish to obtain a fair price without undue trouble write to GRIFFITH BOOTH & SHEPHERD, at Basingstoke or Yeovil, who will respect their confidence.

## F. L. MERCER &amp; CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

**BERKSHIRE****Picturesque Mill House****FISHING, BOATING, BATHING.**

*Ideal as a week-end retreat or permanent small country establishment. 35 miles from London, within easy reach of Ascot and Sunningdale.*

Three reception rooms, six bedrooms (with running water, hot and cold), bathroom.

*Electric Light, Main Water, Fine old Barn.*

**GARAGE, STABLING, COTTAGE.**

**Attractive Old Gardens**

with mill pool and frontage to small river reach.

**5 ACRES. £3,250.**

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO.

**HERTFORDSHIRE**

*One hour North of London in a good Sporting and Residential District.*

**Georgian Residence**

Approached by a long carriage drive, standing in grandly timbered pleasure grounds, intersected by picturesque streams with long beech walk by side of water, two orchards and pastureland.

Four reception, nine bedrooms, bathrooms, modern conveniences, etc.

**COTTAGE, GARAGES, STABLING.**

**21 ACRES. £5,000.**

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO.

**COTSWOLDS**

On the outskirts of one of the few unspoiled villages left in England.

**WITHIN EASY REACH OF OXFORD.****PRIVately FOR SALE.****CONVERTED OLD MILL HOUSE**

Carefully modernised a few years ago by the present owner at a cost of over £12,000. It possesses the typical features of the Cotswold period, with a complete, electrically equipped interior with upkeep reduced to a minimum.

**GARAGE (for Four), LARGE TITHE BARN, STABLING.**

Old-world Gardens and Pleasure Grounds with pasture and woodland. An attractive feature of this unique estate in miniature is about

**ONE MILE OF GOOD TROUT FISHING**

**PRICE £6,950**

**JUST AVAILABLE.**

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

*In a Lovely Garden.*

**On the Chiltern Hills**

**Tudor Replica**

Full of old oak beams, yet incorporating every desirable feature of modern equipment. Two reception, sun parlour, seven bedrooms, bathroom, model domestic offices.

**GARAGE.**

*Central Heating, Main Services.*

**2 ACRES. £3,500.**

*Labour-saving to a marked degree, forming an ideal home for a business man and garden enthusiast. London 40 minutes by electric service.*

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO.

**SUSSEX**

*In a beautiful district with unrestricted views, just over one hour from London.*

**Tudor Manor House**

of considerable architectural interest, completely up-to-date and containing three reception rooms, nine bedrooms, three bathrooms.

*Central Heating, Main Water, Electric Light.*

**GARAGES, STABLING.**

Pleasant Gardens, well timbered meadows and woodland, in all

**60 ACRES**

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO.

**SURREY**

*Few miles from Guildford, Overlooking open common, near first-class Golf Course. 40 minutes from Victoria or Waterloo.*

**Small Country Home**

of mellowed red brick in the "Farmhouse" style, with all conveniences, including main electric light, gas and water.

Three reception, eight bed and dressing, bathroom. **GARAGE.**

**OLD WORLD GARDENS**

with yew and lavender hedges, tennis lawn, orchard and paddock.

**4 ACRES. £2,950.**

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO.

**NEW FOREST**

*Convenient for the Sea and well-known Yachting Centre.*

**Georgian Residence**

beautifully equipped, approached by long drive with entrance lodge. Three reception rooms, study, ten bedrooms (all with fitted basins, h. and c.), three bathrooms.

*Central Heating, Electric Light, Main Water.*

**GARAGE, STABLING, COTTAGES.**

Picturesque woodlands, paddock and Gardens.

**25 ACRES. £6,750.**

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO.

**Privately Available.**

**SUSSEX FARMHOUSE**

**CAREFULLY MODERNISED.**

*Amidst well-timbered surroundings between Tunbridge Wells and East Grinstead.*

Three or four reception, nine bedrooms (one 48ft. long), three bathrooms.

*Electric Light, Main Water.*

*Garage, Stabling, Grounds with*

**SPRING-FED LAKE**

easily convertible into Swimming Pool.

**5 ACRES. £3,500.**

*Adjoining Home Farm with ample Buildings if desired.*

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO.

**DEVONSHIRE**

In a beautiful residential and sporting district within easy drive of main line station. Express trains to London in three hours.

**A Capital Residential and Sporting Estate of Nearly**

**300 ACRES**

with well timbered parkland, through which passes a Trout Stream, and nearly 100 Acres of woodland with Good Shooting.

The superior Residence, formerly a

**MANOR HOUSE**

now modernised, contains four reception, about a dozen bedrooms and two bathrooms. Main electric light and modern conveniences.

**COTTAGES, GARAGE AND STABLING ACCOMMODATION.**

The Property includes a

**GOOD STRETCH OF TROUT FISHING**

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO.

**ON AN EMINENCE WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS.**

**WEST SUSSEX**

*4½ miles from London.*

**Beautiful Old Period House**

with about four reception rooms, fifteen bedrooms, four bathrooms, modern conveniences, etc.

*In Fine Park and Woodlands with Home Farm*

**320 ACRES.**

**STABLING, GARAGES, FIVE COTTAGES.**

**£18,500**

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO.

**ON HAMPSHIRE YACHTING HARBOUR**

*Ideal Small Property of nearly 3 Acres with about 200ft. of water frontage. Well appointed Residence with three reception, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms. All modern conveniences. Garage, Gardens, small orchard and paddock. Price £5,750. Exceptional Boating Facilities.*

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**

**HUNTING.**

Special applicant requires hunting box in the Whaddon Chase, Old Berkeley or Heythrop. Will pay up to £10,000.

Particulars to CAPT. M., care of F. L. MERCER & CO.

**SAILING.**

Well equipped Residence in South of England, near good yacht anchorage, with few acres and seven to ten bedrooms.

Particulars to A.V.S., care of F. L. MERCER & CO.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**

**FISHING.**

Good price paid for up-to-date Residence with 50 Acres or so, in Hants, Wilts or Cotswolds. Minimum eight bedrooms.

Nice stretch of Trout Fishing.

Particulars to COL. A. J., care of F. L. MERCER & CO.

**SHOOTING.**

Small Residential and Sporting Estate with good high coverts, 2 hours from London. About twelve to fifteen bedrooms, and 200 to 1,000 Acres. Up to £25,000.

Particulars to LORD R., care of F. L. MERCER & CO.

**SEVENOAKS DISTRICT.**

*Amidst unspoilt country, with views over the Weald of Kent. Character House, with three reception, six bedrooms, tiled bathroom. Main services and central heating. Entrance Lodge. Terraced gardens, with Tennis Lawn and belt of woodland. £4,000 with 4 Acres.*

*Garden Lover's Home.*

**FINE HOUSE IN FAULTLESS ORDER**

*reached from London in 30 minutes by unrivalled train service. Three reception, nine bedrooms, two dressing rooms, three bathrooms. Central heating; main services. Two Garages; Two Cottages. Pleasure Grounds of 4 Acres. Price £6,750.*

*City Man's Ideal.*

**ESTATE OFFICES : SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1. Telephone: REGENT 2481.**

(For continuation of F. L. MERCER & Co.'s advertisements see pages xiv. and xv.)

TOTTENHAM  
COURT RD., W.I.  
(EUSTON 7866)

**MAPLE**  
& CO., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST.,  
MAYFAIR, W.I.  
(REGENT 4685-6)

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS

**HARDWICK, EASTBURY ROAD, NORTHWOOD**

Five minutes from the Station, with frequent train service. Close to Golf and excellent Schools.

25 MINUTES BAKER STREET.



**THE SOLIDLY-BUILT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE**, containing hall with cloak room, three reception rooms, six-seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and domestic offices. Electric light, gas, Co.'s water, main drainage.

BRICK-BUILT GARAGE. CHARMING GARDENS, with Tennis and other Lawns.

KITCHEN GARDEN, etc., in all about  $\frac{1}{2}$  ACRE

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION IN APRIL NEXT (unless sold previously).

Joint Auctioneers and Sole Agents, Messrs. STIMPSON LOCK & VINCE, Station Bridge, Northwood, and MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above.

**WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.**  
Offices: 91-93, Baker Street, London, W.I. Telephone: Welbeck 4583.

**WEST SUSSEX**

**UNspoilt Rurality**



**THIS XIVTH CENTURY GEM**

Carefully restored and added to with a wealth of oak and other features.

WIDE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION, CLOAKROOM, NEW MODEL OFFICES, NINE TO TEN BED AND DRESSING (three with basins, h. and c.), THREE BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.

GARAGE (three to four cars).

STABLING, ETC.

PRETTY GARDENS, with hard tennis court, orchards and parklands. FREEHOLD.

**25 ACRES**

**£5,500**

OR ENTIRE ESTATE WITH HOME FARM AND COTTAGES, OVER

**130 ACRES 8,000 GUINEAS**

THE GREATEST "CHARACTER" BARGAIN IN THE COUNTY.

Inspected by WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO., 91-93, Baker Street, W.I. (Tel.: Welbeck 4583.)

**BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.**

ESTATE AGENTS,  
SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,  
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET,  
Telephone No.: 2267 (2 lines).  
Telex: "Bruton, Gloucester." GLOUCESTER.

ON THE COTSWOLDS (Oxon).—TO BE SOLD, a Residential and Agricultural Property of about 81 Acres, comprising stone-built MANOR HOUSE (four reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.), with electric light, telephone, radiators in principal rooms. Excellent buildings. Hunting. Vacant possession.

**PRICE £4,250**

Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (8, 384.)

GLOS. (on the Cotswolds).—About seven miles from Cirencester and five from Stroud. For SALE, charming stone-built TUDOR RESIDENCE, with earlier part dating from XIIIth Century, in beautiful country about 350ft. up. London under two hours. Three reception, six bedrooms, bath, attics, capital domestic offices. Garage, etc. Good water supply; modern drainage. Tastefully laid-out Gardens; enclosures of Pasture-land and Woodland, in all about 53½ ACRES. **PRICE £3,750**

Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (F, 162.)

GLOS. (on the Cotswolds).—FOR SALE, particularly attractive stone-built and stone-tiled Cotswold COTTAGE-RESIDENCE. Lounge hall, two reception, four bedrooms, bathroom, etc., attics. Electricity, gas and company's water, main drainage. Attractive small garden. Vacant possession. **PRICE £1,600**

Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (V, 32.)

**HOTEL FOR SALE**

COUNTRY HOTEL with Club Licence and Riding Stables. Interesting old-world property on good motor road in famous hunting country about 70 miles of London. Nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, lounge, dining room, club premises with bar, two private rooms, etc. 28 loose boxes; saddlery and complete grooming equipment. Outbuildings. Paddock. Garage (for four cars) and parking facilities. Tremendous scope for hunting man with social connections. **PRICE, FREEHOLD**, including most of the furniture, etc., £5,000.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY & CO., LTD., 33, Davies Street, London, W.I.

**DEVON AND S. & W. COUNTIES**  
THE ONLY COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED REGISTER

Price 2/6.

SELECTED LISTS FREE.

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.

(Est. 1884.) EXETER.

**DEVON (Exeter 12 Miles)**



**£2,500. (COST £4,500.)**

Three reception, four principal bedrooms (one basin h. and c.), dressing room (h. and c.), bathroom, two servants' bedrooms (one with bath), servants' sitting room. Main electricity. Tennis Lawn, Water Garden, Paddock. **THREE ACRES.**

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., Exeter.

TO LET.—SMALL HOUSE, in Central Perthshire, consisting of three sitting and five bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. Electric light and heating. To be Let on short or long Lease, with or without furniture. Garage for 2 cars and chauffeur's room. Very good garden, grass tennis court and trout fishing.—Apply, A. MACDONALD, Estates Office, Aberfeldy.

**BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY**  
184, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.3.  
Telephone: Kens. 0855

**HAMPSHIRE HIGHLANDS**  
**QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE**  
**400 FEET UP. BEAUTIFUL VIEWS**  
**GRAVEL SOIL**

NEAR FAVOURITE OLD-WORLD TOWN and 20 minutes motoring to Basingstoke, 1 hour express to Waterloo. Lounge hall, three reception, nine bedrooms (all on first floor and fitted basins), three bathrooms, good domestic offices. Co.'s water, electric light, central heating. Good Garage, Stabling for Hunters. Cottages. Beautiful Garden, fine lawns, walled kitchen garden, orchard, paddocks, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  ACRES. The whole in excellent condition. Capital sporting locality. Hunting, Shooting, Trout Fishing.

**FREEHOLD £6,250 (OPEN TO OFFER)**

Recommended, BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: Kens. 0855.)

**UNIQUE SOMERSETSHIRE ESTATE**  
**120 ACRES ALL GRASS**  
**BEST RESIDENTIAL & HUNTING PART**  
**350 FEET UP**

CHARMING STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE of character; beautifully positioned. Lounge hall, three excellent reception, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms. Company's water supply; electric light; central heating. Excellent Stabling and Garage accommodation. Very attractive Gardens with dwarf stone walling; tennis court.

**PRICE ONLY £8,500 FREEHOLD**

Specially recommended as a most desirable and economic Estate of moderate size.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: Kens. 0855.)

**AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING**  
**ESTATE BARGAIN**  
**NEAR MARLBOROUGH**  
**900 ACRES ONLY £10,500**

OUND MIXED LANDS with superior RESIDENCE, approached by drive and placed in attractive garden. Electric light installed. Good buildings and stock yards. Four Cottages. Excellent shooting and first-rate hunting and favourite residential locality.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: Kens. 0855.)

**COTSWOLDS BARGAIN**

PICTURESQUE GENUINE COTSWOLD FARMHOUSE, in excellent repair: requires modernising. Five large bedrooms, three reception. Old Barn, Stabling, etc. Beautiful situation; bounded by river; fishing rights.

**25 ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,950**

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: Kens. 0855.)

**AMAZING OFFER**

SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS (45 minutes London, adjoining well-known links).—Charming OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, in absolute perfect repair; over £1,000 just spent. (Special circumstances now necessitate immediate sale.) Fine lounge (with dance-floor), three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, two baths. Main electric light; central heating. Stabling; garage. Cottage. Old timbered gardens, paddock, FIVE ACRES.

**MUST BE SOLD QUICKLY**

**£1,500 CASH**

**£2,000 MORTGAGE MAY REMAIN**

EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE FOR GENUINE BARGAIN. Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: Kens. 0855.)

**SUSSEX HIGHLANDS**

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.—Glorious situation. Long avenue drive with lodge, lounge hall, three reception, nine bedrooms (fitted basins), three baths. Main services; central heating. Stabling; garages. Old Gardens, Park, and small Lake.

**14 ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,750**

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel.: Kens. 0855.)

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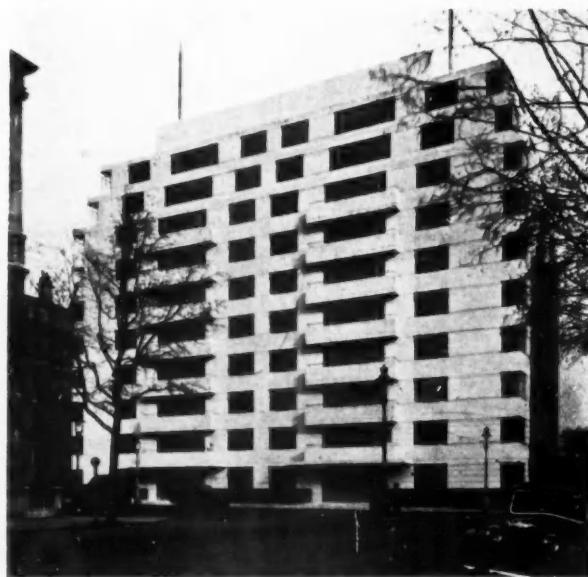
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For further particulars apply Advertisement Department, "Country Life," Tower House, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.



## LONDON FLATS REVIEWED

### SIXTY PRINCE'S GATE, HYDE PARK



THE EXTERIOR OF SIXTY PRINCE'S GATE  
The structure is entirely of reinforced concrete

**I**T is difficult to realise that what we now know as South Kensington was, up to the middle of last century, for the most part open country with a few large houses, standing in their own grounds, scattered along the south side of Hyde Park. With the destruction last year of Kingston House, there disappeared the only remaining link with those far-off days. Kingston House belonged to the same period as Gore House, famous as the home of Lady Blessington and scene of her brilliant salons. The Albert Hall now covers the site of Gore House, its massive rotund form setting the keynote, as it were, of the solid Victorian South Kensington which we know so well. Now even Victorian Kensington is beginning to change, and in Prince's Gate itself, that monument to the prosperity of the spacious 'fifties, a large block of flats, the design of which proclaims its modernity, has recently arisen.

Sixty Prince's Gate, the name given to the whole block, stands on the east side of Exhibition Road, within two or three minutes' walk of the Park. Its imposing white mass makes a striking contrast with Elmes's Victorian houses; but the marked horizontal emphasis is an appropriate concession to the long vista of the street. Designed by Messrs. Adie, Button and Partners, the building has several points of architectural interest. In the first place, it is entirely constructed of reinforced concrete. This form of construction in the past has given rise to various sources of trouble, including the difficulty of insulating sound; but very careful attention has been paid to this problem, and, through the

use of asbestos sheeting, rubber cushioning and other devices, sound transmission has been effectively damped. The surface treatment is of crushed Portland stone, poured in before the removal of the shuttering, and afterwards smoothed over. The top storeys are set back, and by this means and the bold treatment of the balconies relief is given to the otherwise unbroken façades. Some feeling of solidity is surely required in modern buildings whose walls are little more than a "skin"; but these balconies, well considered as they are in relation to the mass of the building, seem to the eye rather heavy, hung on façades of such thinness.

The building contains thirty-two flats. Planned in the form of the letter L, it is so arranged that on all but the ground floor there are only three flats to each storey. There are two entrance halls, each with its lift and staircase adjoining. Separate service stairs and lifts, communicating directly with the kitchen of each flat, have their own entrances at the back of the building. The accommodation of these flats is unusually generous. The



THE KITCHEN IN A TYPICAL FLAT

great majority have two reception-rooms, four or five bedrooms, and three bathrooms.

To take a typical flat, the entrance opens into a hall with a cloakroom off it. On one side are the bedrooms and their bathrooms; ahead, the drawing-room and dining-room. The drawing-room is a large room in itself, but can be made larger still by the folding doors which separate it from the dining-room. When thrown into one, a single room 37ft. long is obtained. The balcony runs the full length of the drawing-room, and in summer the windows can be folded back, so that the whole room is virtually in the open air. The bedrooms are all of ample size, and are provided with built-in wardrobes of good depth very neatly fitted up. Bathrooms are tiled to dado height, and have a shower, with a movable glass screen for protection.

The kitchen quarters, which are self-contained units, are conveniently placed in relation to the dining-room, and include a maid's bedroom and bathroom. The kitchen is beautifully fitted with a most impressive array of drawers and cupboards, cellulosed white and having chromium handles. The cooking is by gas or electricity; a large double sink is provided, besides an additional sink in the adjoining pantry. A notable point about these flats



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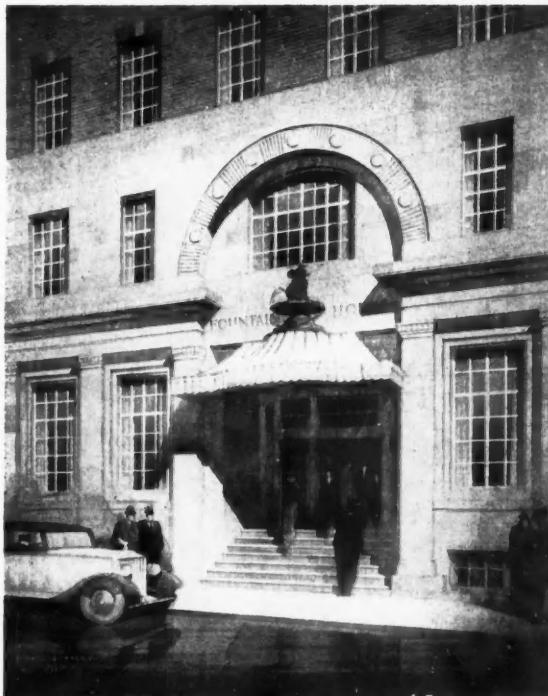
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is that the pipes for hot and cold water, w.c.'s, central heating, and air-conditioning, are assembled in ducts going down the full depth of the building. This means that they are all conveniently accessible, if anything goes wrong, and that through special insulation none of those all too familiar rumblings and gurgles are audible.

The basement of Sixty Prince's Gate is a world in itself. Here there is a large garage for residents' cars, a series of private storerooms, and the boiler and engine-room, from which the hot-water and air-conditioning systems are controlled. Lower down still, in subterranean depths, a large bomb-proof and gas-proof shelter is provided. A descent into these Piranesian vaults brings home to one how the atavistic ideals of twentieth-century nationalism are driving us back to the dungeons and fastnesses of our mediaeval ancestors.

The agents for Sixty Prince's Gate are Messrs. Ethell and Partners, 14, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

The drawing reproduced on this page is Mr. Cyril Farey's perspective of Dorset House, a new block of flats recently erected at the corner of the Marylebone Road and Upper Gloucester Place. Designed by Messrs. T. P. Bennett and Sons, with Mr. Joseph Emberton as consultant architect, the block is planned so as to eliminate all internal courts and light wells, and so that the majority of flats have windows on three sides. The flats range from types with one sitting-room, bedroom, bathroom and

kitchen to those with two sitting-rooms, three bedrooms, two bathrooms and kitchen. Built-in cupboards and heated linen cupboards are a feature of the flats, and there are separate service entrances. Bay windows, breaking up the elevations, open on to balconies, and there are private roof gardens to the first, eighth and ninth floors. A large model garage has been provided in the basement. Service is arranged according to the tenants' wishes. These flats are within a few minutes' walk of Regent's Park and close to Baker Street and Marylebone stations.

The most recent of the new buildings erected in Park Lane is Fountain House, designed by Messrs. Val Myer and Watson-Hart. These flats, built on an island site, command a splendid view westwards, looking over Hyde Park. The building, which is of brick with stone dressings, has a very dignified appearance, and great care has been taken to insulate sound transmission. All the flats, which are forty-eight in number, have an external outlook. The larger types have two reception-rooms, five or six bedrooms, three bathrooms, besides entrance hall, kitchen and

pantry. There are also some smaller flats with one reception-room and two or three bedrooms. If necessary, two adjoining flats can be united to increase the accommodation very substantially. There is a well designed entrance hall, entered from Park Street. All flats are centrally heated and supplied with constant hot water, and there is a tradesmen's entrance adjoining every kitchen. In the basement is a large garage and filling station.



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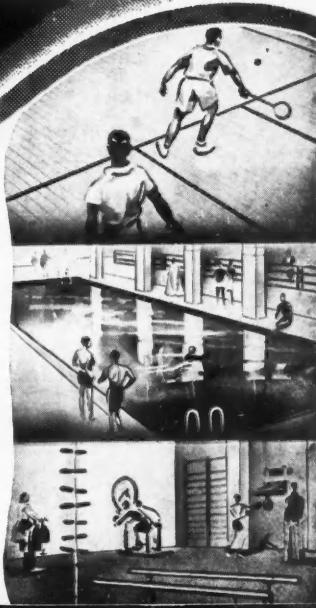
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## POOR DEER!

**I**T is generally conceded to be unsporting to use a shotgun on roe or other deer, but it is an opinion which is subject to qualification. In Scotland, roe should only fall to the rifle; but in the south of England different counsels must prevail, for the country is too thickly populated to allow of the use of rifles and, secondly, very few people now possess them, owing to the tiresome restrictions of the Firearms Acts. Thirdly, deer are not shot for sport, but because they are a nuisance.

This may surprise a great many people, but actually roe can be found almost all through from St. Leonard's Forest in the Sussex Weald right down to South Dorset. It is true that, in the main, they harbour in the deer parks and woodlands of big estates; but they are descendants of the original wild roe of pre-Civil War times. It is improbable that they have ever approached extinction at the hand of man, for they are difficult to shoot unless the great woodlands and commons are beaten or hounds run through.

Recently there has been some agitation about them, and they have been suspected as potential spreaders of foot-and-mouth disease. In this they seem to be no worse than any other animal, human or otherwise; but, quite apart from this, they are very destructive animals, and will do a great deal of damage to a root field or young seedlings in a single night.

In addition to roe, there are other deer—red deer outliers who have escaped from some park, and a great many more fallow buck who have taken to an outlaw life. The latter, owing to their preference for the open are, as a rule, soon accounted for, but a minority revert from the park state of tameness to the wild, and it is probable that some of the roaming fallow have been born wild.

In the ordinary way, deer are too lovely to look on for anyone to want to shoot them; but when they become raiders of crops, not what they actually eat but what they destroy mounts up very rapidly. A single bite or so and the pulling up of each root means a vast amount of damage. Landowners are aware of the nuisance that deer are to farmers, and for years past it has been the *mot d'ordre* at shooting parties on the big estates for roe to be shot at sight whenever possible.

Now, the roe is a largish animal, about the size of an eight-weeks calf, and the winter coat may make it look larger. It is seldom possible to prepare for the situation by having a couple of heavy shot cartridges in a waistcoat pocket, as roe turn up with little warning. In practice, ordinary shot is quite effective up to twenty to twenty-five yards, and the roe will probably come well within this if you are down-wind and stand quite still. It would be cruel to fire with small shot at any greater range, but at this distance a neck shot is fatal. There is one fractional instant when the animal checks at gaze, and it is then that you must take your shot. If you are too late and it turns about, do not fire; but either an oncoming or a crossing shot at the neck is humane and practical.

If, on the other hand, you are going out to a shoot whose especial purpose is to bag an outlaw deer of some kind, you can deliberately carry big shot. Farmers have some odd ideas which are quite practical, but possibly go back farther in history than they realise. Some simply

fill the shot portion of a cartridge with melted fat of some kind, so as to hold the shot together. It is an effective if not very reliable device; but I was told the other day that "My old father, he always said fill up with hot deer fat, they can't get past that!" I have been wondering whether it is because deer fat is a rather harder, whiter fat than mutton (though inferior to wax candle), or whether there was not some old, forgotten "charm" of symbolic magic at the back of the idea. In any case, it is pretty good ballistic practice and quite possible unexceptionable magic!

As a load I suggest a few cases loaded with B.B., not because it is the ideal, but because you will not need many cases loaded with heavy stuff, and you can always get B.B. air-gun pellets at the local ironmonger's. If you have a few Maximum or Alphamax pigeon cartridges, you can drill out a small hole in the numbered over-shot wad, shake out the shot through it, and refill with B.B. plugging the hole with sealing-wax. This does not disturb the turn-over of the wad, and is probably the best way of "contriving" a suitable load.

You might be able to get "A," as they are sometimes stocked for catapult pellets; but we have to remember that the limit of effective pattern with most game guns and probably all farmers' guns is about 40yds. Some of the single-barrelled, highly choked American guns are capable of better performance, as their ranges for their standard of bush shooting are longer than ours; and, on the whole, B.B. is quite big enough and less dangerous to the beaters. Deer are, after all, on the ground floor, and just the right height for a human casualty. In fact, I consider them more dangerous than the low-flying woodcock.

Another thing you need is a really sharp and sharp-pointed knife, and a foot or two of cord or binder twine. There is no Celtic ceremonial of the "gralloch"; but, having shot your deer, cut his throat at once and hang him up to drain. It is good Moslem practice and good Hebrew practice, and there is probably a very sound reason for it. Incidentally, the Arab *Halal*, or ritual of cutting an animal's throat "in the name of the Prophet!" and the French "*Hâllah*," or trumpet chorus at the end of a successful hunt, appear to have a common etymology, and I am inclined to look more closely to the East for the real basis of some of our odd traditional hunting noises.

It is a shame about these deer. One ought to be able to kill them in a more honourable way. The late Walter Winans used to hunt them, mounted, with a revolver with a light charge; but in his park. Lord Dunsany used to shoot them, I believe, on foot and with a pistol in Dorset before the War; but we live in the present time. It is not very easy to find the predators, and if it was easy the farmers would long since have "put paid" to the account; but farmers have more to do than try to get deer. In fact, without an organised drive it is doubtful if an expedition in search of the "Hyracian tyger" would not be more successful. As to heads, our English roe carry little compared with continental examples, however, the proportional horn growth to size in roe is phenomenal.

I feel that this article may invite protest, from a sentimental point of view; but its real point is that if you have to do a regrettable job, do it as practically and humanely as you can! H. B. C. P.

## HEAT-STORAGE COOKERS

**W**HEN we first went to live in the country some four or five years ago, the problem of our cooking arrangements had never really forced itself upon us. Gas and electricity are taken for granted in towns and cities, and the simple flat-dweller can have no idea of the state of mind of a housewife used to these advantages of civilisation when faced by a rather recalcitrant coal range and a large saucepan of potatoes which steadfastly refuses to come to the boil. But it was modern civilisation, after all, that came to our rescue: since the day that a heat-storage cooker was installed we have never had a day's—no, not a moment's—anxiety over our cooking.

As an ordinary being, I simply cannot understand why everyone who lives in the country does not have one of these admirable machines; for machines they really are, doing everything for their own upkeep except stoke themselves and, of course, cook without your direction. When we first had ours, we found that comparatively few people round us possessed one; it was the exception rather than the rule. But in the part of the country where we live now, nearly everyone we meet owns one, and swears by it.

The difficulty at first was, I think, that prospective purchasers in those days simply could not understand how they could recoup themselves for the comparatively high cost of this type of cooker. I am extraordinarily stupid at figures myself, and the economy always seems so very distant when you are told that in so many years you will have saved enough on fuel bills to pay for the cooker over and over again. But when you have the cooker in front of you, and can examine it and learn about it from experience, you will quickly realise how true are its claims for fuel economy. When you see for yourself the really tiny little fire which produces all this efficiency with so very little fuss, the advantages of heat-storage cookery will at once become obvious.

What is heat storage? I must explain right away that it does not mean simply that the cooker is insulated, or that it is magazine fed, or that it is thermostatically controlled. Other cookers may possess one or all of these features, but they will not be heat-storage cookers for all that. A real heat-storage cooker—the "Aga" and the "Esse" are the best known—has two cardinal virtues. It burns continuously, and at any time of the day or night there is always sufficient heat stored in it for immediate use.

The secret of its efficiency lies, as I said, in the storage part of it. For the smallness of the fire is made possible only because its own heat is, as it were, boosted by the heat which all along is

being stored up inside. The thermostat sees to that for you. Directly any heat is taken out of the cooker, this little fellow does what is equivalent to opening a damper: the fire inside burns brighter; the heat is replenished; and, as soon as the right temperature is reached again, Mr. Thermostat shuts down his damper again, until he is wanted again. So that, with all this reserve of heat behind it, the fire can afford to be a tiny one. And, being so small, it takes very little fuel. Your fuel costs will remain so ridiculously small that you will wonder why you have waited so long before taking this simple step!

But this part of the business concerns the man of the house rather than the kitchen. And here what a change you will see from the days of the range, for example. We all have our domestic problems, in cities as well as in the country, but it has seemed to me that for those houses that lie away from the country towns the servant problem is a greater difficulty than in the towns themselves. Anything that can help to solve a problem like that is deserving of the greatest praise. Real heat storage does so to a considerable degree. In the first place, there is the advantage of scrupulous cleanliness all the time: saving of time in cleaning pots and pans, and in sweeping up the kitchen and, perhaps, dusting when the range is being stoked day in day out. Secondly, there is an enormous saving of labour and discomfort: no range to clean out and light in the early hours of the morning, no roaring heat to cook over. And thirdly, there is the benefit of the reliance you can place in your heat-storage cooker, its regular habits and freedom from any trouble in temperature control. If it was charming enough for us to be able to come back late at night and find the cooker ready for us, what a much better thing for cook to know that it is always at her beck and call without extra fuelling here and damper adjustments there. And there is another point. We all know the cook who is never happy unless she is poking away at the fire to keep it raging up the chimney practically the whole time she is in the kitchen. I have often wondered how much fuel is wasted by this sort of thing, or by leaving kettles boiling away all day. The heat-storage cooker scores here, because it is physically impossible to make it burn more than it ought to: the fuel simply won't go in, and that's that!

On reading through what I have written, it seems almost too good to be true; but after four years' personal use I can assure you that every word is correct. If you, who are reading this, are not already a proud owner of an "Aga" or an "Esse," I do advise you (as one who really knows what he is talking about) to look into the matter at once.

AMBROSE HEATH.

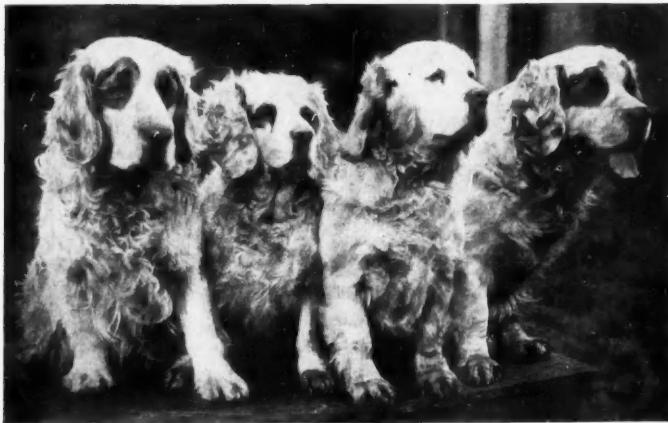
## CRUFT'S KENNEL NOTES

**B**Y the time these notes are read, Mr. Cruft's fifty-second show will be a thing of the past; but nothing can be said about it until the next issue, as this page has to go to press before it has actually taken place. One knows, however, from the list of entries, that it has been as interesting as any of its predecessors. A total of 9,109 is imposing enough in all conscience. Before the War, at the best we had little more than half that number, which was then thought to be pretty good. We never imagined then that cocker spaniels would be capable of putting up 755 entries, as they did this week, or Labradors as many as 634. Perhaps one of the most satisfactory

the handsomest of dogs, while being unexcelled for beating coverts, as King George V discovered when he founded a kennel at Sandringham. After his death, some of his dogs were bought by Mr. R. Cape, Priest Hill Farm, Englefield Green, Surrey, a member of Cruft's Dog Show Society, who had been identified with the variety for many years. Mr. Cape kept them going when other old breeders fell out, and many fine specimens have come from his kennels.

The photograph that appears to-day of some of his dogs contains, from left to right, Sandringham Stumble, Sandringham Slip, Carnforth Lovely Lady, Sandringham Sparkle, all of which are big winners and were entered

at Cruft's. Carnforth Lovely Lady won the challenge certificate at the last Kennel Club show at Olympia; and Sandringham Sparkle received the same honour in dogs, and was afterwards made the best Clumber in the show. He has won many distinctions, and was bred by King George V in 1935 from Sandringham Spark and Sandringham Scuttle. With their brilliant white coats and lemon markings,



A FINE TEAM OF CLUMBER SPANIELS

These dogs of Mr. R. Cape's were exhibited at Cruft's this week

features of the show that is just over was the entry of 156 flat-coated retrievers.

When retrievers began to take a definite individuality under the stimulus of shows, the flat-coats were among the most popular breeds, and towards the end of last century they were one of the features of Cruft's shows. Several of the cleverer breeders are reported to have made considerable profit from them, two or three dogs at least having earned over £1,200 at stud alone. It is difficult to explain why they succumbed to the influx of Labradors as they did, for one would have thought that there would be room for both. It is certain that the dogs did not deteriorate, either as workers or on the show bench; but Labradors became all the fashion in both departments of sport. Latterly, signs of revival have been apparent in the flat-coats, and the large entry this week is encouraging. Of course, it was a long way behind those of cockers and Labradors, but it compared favourably with other breeds.

The progress of English springer spaniels, too, is welcome, the entry of 207 being excellent. They were slower than cockers in getting off the mark; but they are coming along, and their performances at field trials are all that their most enthusiastic supporters could desire. Another member of the spaniel family that deserves the best that can be wished for it is the Clumber, which is one of

Clumbers are distinctive among all dogs, never failing to catch the eye. No other spaniel is in the least like them, a fact that excites much curiosity concerning their origin.

Little is known as to how they came to be in France. Indeed, it is all conjecture, for their history begins with the dogs that were presented to the second Duke of Newcastle by the Duc de Noailles towards the close of the eighteenth century. The suggestion has been made that the Duke of Newcastle, finding the other spaniels too fast for him, crossed the Clumbers with some breed in order to make them slower. Contemporary evidence, however, throws doubt upon that belief, for George Wheatley painted the Duke and several of his dogs in 1788, and they were undoubtedly of the real Clumber type. Since then the probability is that the dogs have got heavier.

The Clumber head is very distinctive, being massive and square, of medium length, broad in skull, having a deep stop and heavy eyebrows. The body is long and heavy, the legs short, thick and strong. Dogs may weigh from 60lb. to 75lb., the bitches being about 10lb. less. No other spaniel approaches them in bulk or appearance. They have the reputation of taking readily to work, being easily broken. They are actually more active than their looks suggest, and they can go on steadily through a long day.

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# COUNTRY LIFE

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## MISS ANNE BOWES-LYON

Miss Anne Bowes-Lyon, a niece of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, is the eldest child of the late Hon. John Bowes-Lyon, second son of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, and of the Hon. Mrs. Bowes-Lyon, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Clinton. Miss Bowes-Lyon's engagement to Lord Anson, Grenadier Guards, elder son of the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, has just been announced, and the wedding is expected to take place in April.

# COUNTRY LIFE

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## BREEDING HUNTERS AND BREAKING THEM

THE annual show which is held by the Hunters' Improvement and National Light Horse Breeding Society at the beginning of March serves to remind us of the efforts which are being so successfully made to foster and encourage the breeding of this type of horse in this country. At this show we shall see the Premiums awarded to stallions which are to travel the country districts of England, where their services will be available to mares at a nominal fee. The Brood Mare scheme, which is sponsored by the same society, is also proving of immense benefit to would-be breeders of light horses who, if they have the land and other necessary facilities, are now in a position to produce four year olds at a cost of from £40 to £50 ; but the show does not indicate the subsequent fate of these four year olds, and here we are up against a very serious problem.

By far the greater number of light horses produced annually are bred by the small farmer. They have the land, and the necessary interest is stimulated by the convenient market which is provided by the hunting-field and the concomitant point-to-point races ; but this market is steadily becoming more difficult for the farmers to enter.

Large numbers of the people who come out hunting to-day have not the time, the facilities, or, in many cases, the ability to school their own horses, with the result that they have to be content to pay high prices for well schooled horses. The partly schooled or totally unschooled horse does not interest them, and they will not consider purchasing such an animal. The schooling of a horse must be undertaken in a scientific manner and must be carried through with the utmost regularity if the best results are to be obtained. It is this that defeats the farmer-breeder, yet without it he must be content to part with his horses in an

unfinished condition at low prices—all the lower for the need in which many breeders are of ready money.

In these circumstances the whole business of the production of low-priced horses will only become a waste of time and of money from the breeder's point of view unless he can be reasonably sure of seeing some adequate return. Is it possible to arrest this fall in the price of the "raw material" ? If something could be done to assist the farmer in the turning of his raw four year old into a made hunter the problem would be solved and light horse breeding would be freed from one of its greatest difficulties.

There is a solution to this problem, if a sufficient body of opinion can be aroused. We have Premiums for the breeding of horses : why should we not also have them for the schooling of horses ? If enough potential buyers of horses in a district could be interested it should not be difficult for them to form a committee and appoint a man, amateur or professional, who was well qualified for the task, and there are plenty of them about, to undertake the breaking and schooling of farmers' horses which had been bred under the Premium scheme. If the committee were to pay this man an annual sum of, say, £100 he would then have to take farmers' horses which had been bred under the Premium scheme, and break them and school them for a maximum charge payable by the owner, of, say, £5. Work at this rate should be sufficient to provide the man with a living, as there would be no need for him to carry the schooling to any great lengths. The money which was spent as "Premium," £100, would easily be recovered by the subscribers, since they would be in a position to buy suitable horses from the farmers for more than the farmer can get at present, but for less than they have to pay to intermediaries.

Unless something is done on these lines to give the breeders access to a good market for their horses, they may soon close down their activities altogether, which would be a calamity from every point of view.

## ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE has taken on a fresh and more serious aspect since the recent—and still continuing—spread of the epidemic in Dorset and Wiltshire. The disease was quickly brought under control in the eastern counties; and during its attack on Norfolk and Suffolk the number of outbreaks amounted only to thirty-five in a period of five weeks. In the last eight weeks, however, there have been something like a hundred outbreaks in Wiltshire alone—and this in spite of the application of the same stringent policy as before. The Government policy is twofold : slaughter after notification, and prevention of contacts. It is not suggested that the Wiltshire farmers have been any less scrupulous in notifying suspected cases than their East Anglian colleagues, and the probability therefore arises that contagion is much more difficult to prevent in areas which are predominantly dairy and sheep-raising than in those which are largely arable. There has been more than one intensive epidemic in similar districts—Cheshire and the East Riding—of recent years. What are the factors which allow the progress of contagion, in such cases, to get ahead of notification and slaughter ?

In previous local epidemics the danger of trough-feeding among outlying stock has been pointed out, and, now that there is a fairly general agreement that starlings and other migrant birds brought the disease from the Continent to England, the suggestion that birds can, even more easily, convey infection from trough to trough, at a rate which farmers and the Ministry's officials can hardly be expected to keep up with, deserves further consideration. The movements of birds can hardly be the subject of official control outside Cloudeycuckooland ; but there are other possibilities. The movement of civilians needs more supervision, especially when it is considered that very unskilled labour—comparatively ignorant and undisciplined—has at present to be employed in the emergency measures for slaughtering and burning infected cattle. The question of infection by rats (which could be destroyed) is also a subject for consideration and effective action.

## COUNTRY NOTES



### OUR SHRINKING COUNTRY

**T**HE Prime Minister's reply to Lord Herbert on the acquisition of agricultural land for defence purposes is reassuring in so far that it shows that Mr. Chamberlain has himself emphasised to the War Departments the necessity for circumspection in the conscription of land. Each department has now established its own procedure to ensure that other national interests shall receive due consideration before sites are finally selected. Thus much we are told, but no more. Sir Thomas Inskip, however, has revealed that in the last three years some 30,000 acres of farming land have been taken over for defence purposes. This is about the same quantity that Professor Stapledon estimates goes out of cultivation annually owing to the expansion of towns, roads, etc., which, between 1901 and 1931, accounted for 655,836 acres of farming land. At this rate, by the end of the current year about a million acres will have gone out of cultivation since the beginning of the century, out of a total area in Great Britain of some 57 million acres of open land, only some 30 million of which, however, are cultivated. For a nation that is talking about the possibilities of being partly self-supporting in case of emergency, this shrinkage is nothing short of catastrophic.

### CONTROL OF ADVERTISEMENTS

**T**HE Home Office Conference on Advertisement Control, which is to meet at the end of this month, is largely a result of Mr. Godfrey Nicholson's energetic championship of the English landscape. Two factors render an amendment of the laws (there are two) on the control of advertisements overdue. The four great oil companies, that for some years have had a mutual agreement not to advertise where their hoardings might affect country scenery, have been forced reluctantly to reconsider their attitude by the action of competing companies not subject to the agreement. And the gaps in existing legislation are such that local authorities are inclined to find it not worth while to adopt the by-laws, or, if they do, to apply them. The round-table conference will assemble representatives of all the parties concerned, and advertisers will have the opportunity of meeting their antagonists. Not that anybody aims at abolishing outdoor advertising altogether. Many of the big agencies take an enlightened view of their service and are anxious to guard against its abuse. But, obviously, much roadside, aerial, and flood-lit advertising is not in the public interest and may actually constitute a danger, not to mention the question of amenity.

### THE A.R.C.

**T**HE position in which the Ministry of Agriculture finds itself to-day in dealing with those problems of animal disease—and particularly of foot-and-mouth disease which we discuss in a leading article—are largely due to the labours of the Agricultural Research Council, which only came into being ten years ago. At that time the Medical Research Council and the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research were well established, and to-day both these organisations are able to dispose directly of much more money, placed in their hands by the Development Commission, than is the A.R.C. On the other hand, the A.R.C. is indirectly responsible for the whole of the research grants made by the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as for their own expenditure. It is their primary duty to see that the

nation gets good value for the £500,000 which we are now spending yearly in agricultural research, and they are certainly performing their task well. They early came to the conclusion that the most urgent task which confronted them was the encouragement of work designed to investigate and control the diseases of animals. And this they have done. In addition to the Foot-and-mouth Committee, they have set up another to deal with tuberculosis; and a third, which is now investigating the many diseases of sheep. Two others deal with pig and poultry diseases, and a sixth with contagious abortion. The "field-station" scheme, which they have recently established at Compton in Berkshire, was described in these columns the other day. It is a comprehensive scheme for the correlation of research work of many kinds which is being carried on in all parts of the country.

### WOOD IN WALES

I remember a wood in Wales.  
From a country lane  
You went up to it by half a dozen wooden steps  
Roughly rammed into a steep bank.  
Yes, actually, steps!—  
Oh, last enchantment,  
Lifting a child from the everyday prose of the lane  
Into the poetry of the wood:  
Into the deep rich thrilling smell,  
The exciting green gloom distilled by the trees,  
The leaf mould underfoot,  
The shining trickles of water  
(Gentle and cool for paddling)  
That meandered down into the lane.  
All the wonders of the land called Home  
Welled out upon a child newly come from the East  
At the foot of those steps  
That led up into a wood.

I wish I remembered things now  
As I remember with stainless ecstasy  
That wood in Wales.

V. H. FRIEDLAENDER.

### COMMUNITY CENTRES ON NEW ESTATES

**T**HE London Transport Board's recent Report has emphasised the need of co-ordinating London's building development with traffic and transport facilities. But the problem of the new housing estates does not end there. Those that are lucky enough to have good communications are more often than not without most of the essentials of community life; churches, social centres, clubs, playing fields and the like are only provided through private effort or the good offices of the various societies and institutions concerned with their needs. Almost always there is a long time-lag before anything is done; and in the interval suitable sites have either been appropriated or are only available at much increased prices. A recent letter in *The Times* showed how the Kent Council of Social Service is trying to tackle the problem by persuading local authorities and private builders to make provision for social amenities at the same time as they are developing their estates. The well known Health Centre at Peckham, opened three years ago by the enterprise of two doctors, is a model of what every London estate should possess, and might possess, given the necessary co-operation and foresight. Surely, here is one of the most urgent needs to which grants from the National Fitness Council can be applied, for the ideal community centre combines facilities for physical as well as intellectual exercise and recreation. In connection with the National Fitness Campaign we may draw attention here to an exhibition of "Health, Sport and Fitness," which the Royal Institute of British Architects is holding at its headquarters in Portland Place, opening on March 2nd.

### DIMINISHING WILD FOWL

**M**R. PERCY R. LOWE, who is Chairman of the British Section, International Committee for Bird Preservation, surveys, on another page of this issue, Britain's part in the marked decrease in the numbers of wild fowl noted not only in Europe but in America. The part is a passive one, in so far as it has been established that excessive killing in this country is not responsible for the decrease; but very active in the lead that British ornithologists are giving towards finding a remedy. There are two lines of advance for this. The first is to discover the migration routes

and breeding places of the duck that come to our shores, which is preliminary to effective safeguarding of their haunts. Here English wildfowlers can do much to help by ringing the legs instead of wringing the necks of decoyed birds. The other method is to extend to the import of dead wildfowl from Holland the embargo recently put on that of quail. Enormous numbers are killed by professional Dutch fowlers, not only in winter but during the spring migrations to the breeding grounds, and predominantly for the London market. Even if they are not killed here, we are equally responsible for the toll taken on wild duck if we eat them.

#### GREAT DEEDS AT MURRAYFIELD

THE Scottish fifteen upset the Welsh apple-cart with a vengeance at Murrayfield, when they won by a penalty goal kicked almost in the last fiercely fought minute. They are much to be congratulated, and so are their Selectors, who had the courage of their opinions and sent into the field a team containing no fewer than eight new "caps." It was a desperately thrilling match, even though it was not seen but heard on the wireless. The beating of patriotic Welsh saucepans provided an exciting accompaniment to an always spirited commentary—an accompaniment which rather faded away at the end, when Wales' lead of six points had also faded. Wales may justly complain of the worst of the luck in the matter of injuries; not only were they a man short for a great part of the game, since the Swansea Morgan broke a rib, but several others were more or less *hors de combat* towards the finish, when there came the culminating blow of the penalty kick. On the other hand, Scotland had certainly not been lucky in the earlier part of the game, and the Welsh lead at half-time hardly seemed to represent the run of the game. The two most obvious heroes of the game were McCanley for Wales and Crawford for Scotland. McCanley has now played in two Internationals and scored three out of the total of four Welsh tries, a remarkable record for a forward. Crawford, also a forward, scored the entire sum of Scotland's points by getting a try, converting it, and then kicking the vital penalty goal.

#### THE WALKER CUP TRIAL

EVERYBODY is all too ready to kick Selectors when their selected champions have been beaten, but everybody takes an interest in their selections when they are first published. Our new Walker Cup Selectors, who have got to work much earlier than their predecessors, have now issued a list of sixteen players who have been invited to take part in trial matches at St. Andrews in May. It is an interesting list and shows that the Committee have covered a wide field in their researches, and are determined to give new blood every chance, if necessary at the expense of players of established reputations. Presumably they do not pledge themselves necessarily to choose their side out of these sixteen, and some of those whose names might reasonably have been expected may still have their chance. Without knowing exactly what is in the minds of the Selectors it would be unwise to comment on any omissions. It is far better to accept the fruits of their labours gratefully and hopefully and await the trial matches. Meanwhile they are entirely to be congratulated on their choice of Mr. John Beck as captain. Not only is he a fine golfer and especially an admirable foursome player, but there is no one better able to infuse by his own cheerfulness a cheerful frame of mind into his side. No one possesses more of the team spirit in its best sense, and he is one of the shining lights of a side possessing that spirit to an extraordinary degree, namely, the Old Carthusians. Whatever a captain can do he will do.

#### GEORGIAN LONDON

SIR PHILIP SASSOON'S annual exhibitions at 25, Park Lane, in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital, have become a regular institution. "Old London" is the subject of this year's exhibition, which opens on Monday. Since the great majority of the pictures are of the eighteenth century, it is a vision of Georgian London that the visitor will carry away into a sadly changed city. In the two magnificent Canalettos lent by His Majesty the King one

thing is especially noticeable: the uniform height of all the houses imposed by the Charles II Building Acts, which enabled Wren to take this as a datum line on which to base his steeples and the upper storey of St. Paul's. The Duke of Richmond has lent his equally lovely Canaletto of Westminster, and also—which is rather puzzling in a London exhibition, though none the less welcome—two of the great Stubbs paintings of sport at Goodwood. From the Foundling Hospital come the eight circular paintings of London hospitals by the leading landscape artists of the time, and the great portrait by Hogarth of Captain Coram. Another appropriate portrait is the attractive and little-known one of John Nash, the architect, by Lawrence, from Jesus College, Oxford. A large group of Samuel Scotts, and four enchanting Friths, extend the horizon of Georgian London. Most of it has already disappeared: much of what remains is going. But, as is shown by the Twickenham Borough Council's welcome decision to preserve Radnor House in response to Queen Mary's wishes the fate of the remainder is not beyond hope.

#### VALENTINE

When youth was ours and happiness seemed nothing but our due,  
We had no glimpse of fate for me and fate as black for you.  
We never dreamed we were doomed to tasks so stern and drear  
That called for pride of loneliness through every unborn year.  
But now Saint Valentine, his day, a showman's peepshow brings  
Of all that lies behind the screen of grey and outworn things.  
Ah! All too soon the shutter falls: but not before I've seen  
The land where I shall walk as King and you shall walk as Queen.

SUSAN HICKS BEACH.

#### TRAINING WOODMEN

MAJOR RICHARD COKE'S woodlands at Weasenham, Norfolk, are getting better known yearly not only for their beauty, but for the sound and interesting lines on which they are run. Now he has established training courses for estate woodmen at Weasenham: one of the five "schools of forestry" being held under the auspices of the Royal English Forestry Society. In Major Coke's opinion, insecurity of tenure, death duties, and marketing difficulties are often only the excuses for the decay of forestry in this country, the real reason being incompetence in varying degrees. "It takes a long time to make a competent forester," says Major Coke, "but woodmen can be sufficiently trained to carry out the ordinary routine operations in from three to four years." On the whole, he is against even-aged woods planted with a view to clear felling, and advocates a combination of sylvicultural methods—regeneration, planting, and the conversion of coppice with standards—with a view to a more varied and continuous return and, incidentally, more sporting and amenity value than is offered by even-aged plantations. Major Coke's theory is explained in his pamphlet "How to Make Forestry Pay," published by Heffer's at Cambridge.

#### "CRAMMED WITH OBSERVATION"

IN a period of intense nationalism, the more we know of the ways and problems of other peoples and the better we understand them, the greater is the chance of preserving the delicate fabric of peace. Members of the Le Play Society have been busying themselves on their holiday tours in compiling studies of the countries they have visited, clothing with the flesh and blood of life the bare skeletons of the geography books. But it is not only "strange places" that they have "crammed with observation." They aim at doing the same sort of thing in our own country, and they have recently issued a notebook, called "Exploration," which has been drawn up so that school children and young people can compile their own regional surveys of the districts where they live and work. It will need an almost omniscient young person to fill in all the details under the various heads—geology, climate, agriculture, zoology, archaeology, occupations, and so forth—that are set out; none the less, it should serve a very useful purpose. In bird observation alone young people can materially help the trained bird-watchers and may in time come to swell their ranks; while in broader fields the value of such work is obvious.

## RETURN of the POINT-TO-POINT SEASON

### EXCITING DAYS FOR FOX-HUNTERS' FRIENDS



THE OLD BERKELEY; STREAMING OVER THE FIRST FENCE IN THE NOMINATION RACE

**T**HE first of the point-to-points—the Oxford "Grinds"—are already being held, and from now until the first week of May almost every weekday—and especially Saturdays—will have its quota of these meetings. Judging by the list of fixtures in *Horse and Hound* and the *Racing Calendar*, there will be no lack of sport for the numerous people who follow this particular form of racing.

Last year many fixtures had to be abandoned or postponed, owing to the abnormally wet conditions; this year, secretaries hope for better luck: but the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease has occupied large areas of the country during the past season, and the consequent curtailment of fox-hunting in those areas is bound to have repercussions on the entries for point-to-points. Regarding postponements, one innovation urgently required is to introduce a rule enabling owners of horses who have entered a horse in a race which has subsequently been postponed, to have their entrance fee (if required) returned to them and their entry cancelled. Last year, for instance, some point-to-points were, on account of the floods, postponed for more than a month, and the entries and entrance fees, under the existing rules, had to stand. During that month the horse might have died or been sold, or the owner ordered (or ordered himself) abroad: or the stable plans may have been completely disorganized by the change. It costs enough to run a horse in a nomination race—usually two pounds plus all the expenses of travelling, insurance, and so on—without adding to the cost in this way; the rewards are meagre—at best, twenty pounds and a more or less revolting piece of plate. We are glad to read that at the annual general meeting of the Masters of Foxhounds Association the Chairman, Colonel Spence-Colby, remarked that this point had been placed before the Advisory Committee and been very sympathetically received.

That committee, which is appointed jointly by the National Hunt Committee and the Masters of Foxhounds Association, has been of the greatest value during the past few years, and few, if any, faults have been found with its workings. The terror which swept

over the point-to-point community when the N.H.C. took over, has been found to be entirely unwarranted. Any grievances or amendments as to points of detail have invariably been sympathetically received by the National Hunt authorities. Much of the successful working of the arrangement is due to Lord Stalbridge, who is a member of the M.F.H.A. and an ex-steward of the N.H.C. Many of us still remember the brilliance of Lord Stalbridge's son, Hugh Grosvenor, whether on a racecourse or in a point-to-point, who, if it had not been fated otherwise, would certainly have followed his father in doing equally valuable work. Colonel Spence-Colby has also played a most valuable part in rather difficult circumstances, and his colleagues marked their appreciation of his services by asking him to continue in office for an extra year, which he was good enough to promise to do.

The M.P.C. still considers itself as a body in existence, which seems unobjectionable, though it is hard for the man in the street to see quite what functions they can now usefully perform. The Advisory Committee is their logical successor, owing to the changed circumstances. The work which the M.P.C. has done in the past must be remembered with deep gratitude by all who take an interest in point-to-point racing.

Many of the well known point-to-point horses of recent years added further to their laurels during the season of 1937. Ladies' races proved as great an attraction as ever, and of the competitors in these Miss M. J. Parham's Another Result had once more a great success in the south-west, winning four races and being second once, out of five starts—a great achievement. Miss V. Dalton-White—apparently none the worse for her bad accident some years ago—won three races in the east of England and was second twice on her father's great hunter, Charlie Chaplin II.

Major Harold Rushton's great old point-to-pointer, Ebon Knight, has been winning good selling steeplechases; but his Ragman II did well in the lesser races. Mr. R. Pitts' good horse, Arun Lad, won four times out of five, and the same record was held by Mr. T. L. Parke's mare, Balreask Tor. Mr. R. Glanville—well known in the sporting



MR. J. D. K. HAGUE ON HIS "GALaida,"  
A WINNER LAST YEAR

Mendip country—won three times with Ballykeating : Mrs. J. A. Keith's Hill Call farmed the point-to-points in and around Norfolk, and won each of her five races. A similar achievement—an even greater one in view of her eleven years—was that of Just Jane, that lovely mare of Miss Barbara de Winton from the Cotswold—surely one of the most honest mares that ever looked through the proverbial bridle. We remember riding open-mouthed in her wake at (we believe) her first race (and her first win) at the Beaufort Point-to-point in 1932 . . . *labuntur anni !* Her owner and Mr. Gresham Wood, one of the best amateur jockeys in England, have shared the riding honours in connection with this great mare during the past five years.

Finally, Mr. L. Whiteman's Titterstone in his five wins in five outings performed the rare feat of winning two races in one day at the United and Teme Valley meeting.

One of the greatest improvements in recent years has been the introduction of the Totalisator at these meetings. While many most honest and reputable bookmakers attend point-to-points, there is always apt to be a sprinkling of "welshers," and the Tote, catering as it does for the small bettor, has been a great boon. Moreover, the Tote invariably requires cash for its bets, and there is less risk of the visitor to a point-to-point betting on credit and becoming indebted to a bookmaker (as in the immortal Damon Runyon story, Harry the Horse and his two friends became indebted to Bookie Bob after they had "put the snatch" on him—aided by their "finger," who turned out to be none other than Bookie Bob's ever-loving wife). Such things cannot happen here ! But any point-to-point which does not yet possess a Tote at its meeting should write to the secretary of the Racecourse Betting Control Board, 5, Praed Street, W.2, who will supply the entire staff and outfit at no cost at all to the meeting.

From the point of view of National Hunt racing, the great value of point-to-points lies in the fact that they supply



"'E'S ORF!" AT MR. SPOONER'S MEETING.  
(Mr. Goldwyn pays many dollars for almost identical feats. We do these for nothing)

a large number of horses and amateur riders to the more important branch of the sport of steeplechasing ; many if not all of the best-known amateur riders performing to-day over regulation fences started their career in point-to-points, and many riders appear with success in both : for instance, Mr. G. S. Wood, whom we mention above, and Captain C. B. Harvey, who, we were glad to see, had six good hunters registered in a recent edition of the *Racing Calendar* and will doubtless be racing them shortly. So numerous are the amateurs who wish to ride in steeple-chases that the N.H.C. has sometimes to curb their numbers so far as races open to professional jockeys are concerned ; the latter have been through a lean time in recent years, with one thing and another. Few professions demanding so many gifts and fraught with so much peril are so poorly rewarded, except for a very small minority. However, amateur riders will always be required, and some of the steeplechases confined to them are among the most eagerly awaited during the National Hunt season. One cannot envisage Cheltenham without the National Hunt Steeplechase, or Liverpool without the Foxhunters'.

Some of the horses we have mentioned and many more still unknown will doubtless win further distinction during the present season. At any rate, the point-to-points have never yet failed in their primary object—that of providing a day's enjoyment to all those people but for whom our inestimable boon of fox-hunting would be impossible : first and foremost, the farmers and their farm servants, and then the earth-stoppers, keepers, strappers, and others whose good will is essential for the sport which many of them enjoy just as much as the man or woman whose hunting costs several hundred pounds a year. If the point-to-point gives an enjoyable free day in the open air (with adequate refreshment) to these friends of ours, it is justified in its existence—and how lucky we are to be able to offer this small symbol of gratitude for all the enjoyment we owe to them.

J. S.



LAST YEAR'S LADIES' RACE AT THE SOUTH BERKS MEETING.  
A FENCE IN THE NOMINATION RACE

# GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN

## THE PROPOSED NEW COURSE AT ST. ANDREWS



A PLAN OF THE HISTORIC OLD COURSE AT ST. ANDREWS SHOWING, BELOW, THE SUGGESTED NEW COURSE AS DESIGNED BY SIR GUY CAMPBELL AND MAJOR HUTCHISON

MANY golfers must have read with interest the other day a brief account in the newspapers of a public meeting of the citizens of St. Andrews. They will have gathered, but only rather vaguely, that there was a proposal to make a new and gorgeous course out of some parts of the present "New" course, some parts of the Jubilee course, and also out of entirely fresh ground between the sand-hills and the sea which has gradually been growing up there, owing to the beneficent action of Nature. They will further have gathered that this proposed course had been designed by Sir Guy Campbell and Major C. K. Hutchison, and that the meeting gave it a very favourable reception; so that, although the scheme is still a long way from being anything like an accomplished fact, at least the "exploration of avenues" will be hopefully continued. I asked Sir Guy Campbell to tell me something more definite about it. He has kindly provided me with a plan and with a number of excellent notes, and, though the ensuing account is mostly in my words, yet a good deal of it is substantially Sir Guy's own.

Let me try, first, to clear the ground by a few remarks, and let me define my terms. When I say "New" course I mean the now comparatively venerable existing course which is called "New." For the proposed course, not yet in existence, I will adopt Sir Nairne Sandeman's useful name, "Modern course." I suppose that most people would agree on certain points. First, the Old course is a sacred and immutable monument, not, to any serious extent, to be touched. It is still a supremely great course, but it grows a little short for the great hitters, and, if the ball goes farther still, it will be too short. Whatever happens, and whether championships are played on it for ever or whether they are not, it must be kept more or less as it is. Secondly, the New course is not now a good one, nor one worthy of St. Andrews. Of course, it suffers from being next door to the Old, and from being a *pis aller* for those who are crowded out of the Old; but, when all due allowances have been made, it remains un-

worthy. This is not to say that a man has not got to play well on it, or that it has not some fine and interesting holes, but it has some very poor and dull ones, too, a weak beginning, and a flat, rather dismal and "inlandish" ending. Thirdly, the Jubilee, a course meant largely for beginners and children, is not even good as such, but it has in it some noble golfing ground, wasted in its present form and on its present denizens.

These things, I take leave to say, we all know pretty well; but I doubt if many of us realise how much there is of the entirely virgin country which plays so great a part in the "Modern" scheme. I, for instance, have often looked at it, when I have wandered out alone with a club to practise; I have seen its natural splendour, but I have thought of it as the material for a wonderful course to be made long after I am dead and buried. But here comes Sir Guy Campbell, ready here and now to make no less than eight holes entirely on this virgin ground, and two more partly upon it and partly on the existing Jubilee. This is, to many of us, I am sure, a revelation. That it is wonderful ground is obvious; it uses the fine range of sand-hills; it has a constant view of the sea. One of the two architects described it to me as "fool-proof," and there he was too modest, but he could not praise it more highly. "It is difficult," says the other, Sir Guy Campbell, "to overpraise the ground over which the Modern course will run; it is so packed with ideal golfing features that every hole will have its peculiar characteristics in ever-changing variety."

Looking at the plan, it will be seen that the general orientation of the course is north by west and south by east; but there is constant change of direction, far more marked than can be realised on so small a scale—much greater, indeed, than on the Old course, yet no less subtle. Take the short holes, for instance. There are four of them, an odd and an even in each half, which run, in the order they come, west, east, north, and south." A little later on he bursts out into a passage of almost lyrical ecstasy which I must quote. "Just visualise its position. Twelve of the eighteen holes will lie between the



Left to right—Major C. K. Hutchison, W. Auchterlonie, open champion in 1893, and Sir Guy Campbell walking from the site of the first green, which is behind and to the left of Major Hutchison, on the proposed new course. The picture gives a good idea of the nature of the country

sand-hills, high and low, and the sea; another four on the wildest part of the New course, and the remaining two on the best part of the Jubilee course, looking across the Old course to Strathyrum Woods. And twelve of the eighteen greens will be in full view of the sea. What other links can boast as much?"

It must not be thought that the beginners and children are to lose their Jubilee and be turned adrift. On the contrary, they will have a much better course than before, in the shape of the present New course a little cut down. One or two of the longer holes will be split into two, one or two new holes added, and the result will be a genuine short course of considerable merit instead of their present rather dull and unkempt wilderness. Next let me draw attention to the plan, which shows that the Modern course will begin a good deal nearer home than the New now does. How dreary and tiresome has seemed that walk to the first tee on the New! The first Modern tee will be where its number board is in full view from the Club-house and the hotels and houses on the edge of the course—a very real boon to those who like to sit comfortably till the last moment and dislike hanging about in a searching wind. Nor will these luxurious people have even to walk the short distance to and fro unless they like, because a large car park close both to the first tee and the eighteenth green is part of the proposed scheme. One more point should be mentioned for the benefit of those who have a fondness for the New course. By far the most engaging part of it, that farthest out and near the Eden, will remain. Everybody has a feeling for the ninth hole, an entertaining, long one-shotter, where we sit awhile perhaps awaiting our turn, and look at the boats pulled up on the beach and so across the water. That hole will stay exactly as it is, to become the thirteenth on the Modern course. The eighth green, too, which

we now approach through Caudine Forks of sand, will also be used, though it will be approached from another direction. The tenth, again, is a hole of pleasant and exciting memories, and it will not be wholly a memory. Here, as I gather, we shall play from rather a forward tee nearer the sea, over the old green to a new one near the present thirteenth on the New, and that sounds to me a fine hole. Finally, it is worth adding that the two architects have had the help of one than whom no one knows the links of St. Andrews better, Willie Auchterlonie. He has walked every inch of the ground, and has advised them as to danger spots, such as those where the water lies, to be avoided.

The making or not making of this Modern course is clearly the affair of the citizens of St. Andrews, and I am all in favour of minding my own business. At the same time, I cannot help hoping that they will see fit to embrace what seems a glorious chance. St. Andrews is still the unquestioned capital of the kingdom of golf; but capitals can decay, and to stand still is often to go back. Let it be remembered, too, how few courses of championship calibre exist that were made for the rubber-cored ball. Prince's (Sandwich), the new course at Turnberry, and Saunton are the only three that come into my head, and even since they were made the golf ball has taken to flying perceptibly farther. All the great courses made in the gutty era have had to be changed and stretched and tinkered with; the tinkering has not always been successful, and the courses have sometimes ceased to be great. Even when the lengthening is satisfactory it involves a lot of tiresome walking back to the tees. Here is a chance of using up every bit of a classical strip of ground and of making a great course right up to date which will measure 6,400yds. on ordinary days and can, so I am told, be stretched to 7,200yds. for championship days without a single walk back. It does seem a very great chance.

## PIKE FISHING

**B**ARE trees, grey skies, and an east wind are, perhaps, a poor accompaniment to a day's fishing, when the river is the Test and the fisherman a dry-fly enthusiast: but large trout are not the object of his appearance at the riverside. Even in this pampered river are pike, which have eluded the nets and the watchful eye of the keeper. These which avoided an earlier demise by snare, triangle, spear or trimmer, are usually the larger ones, and the catching of them provides a pleasant day's sport in winter.

He who risks the elements and a subsequent attack of lumbago will realise the charm of the Test Valley in winter. Summer leaves hide views which can only be seen when autumn is past. A landscape more decorative, more romantic, is revealed. Browns and yellows replace the brilliant green of May or June. The thin blue mist rising over the water meadows turns a scene quintessentially English in summer into the mysteriousness of a Chinese painting. The call of ducks on the peat-holes, cries of gulls driven inland in search of food or shelter, the cawing of rooks, or the sharp note of moorhen or coot, provide a much depleted orchestra. All the delicate instruments of June are missing. Like the day and the quarry, the music is macabre.

Spinning for pike in a chalk stream is not easy. It requires much patience. It provides much cause for swearing, and at the same time has a fascination, mostly topographical, of its own.

A light spinning rod is required. A wire trace (I use piano wire joined to a gut trace) is essential. The lead must be as light as possible, and the bait the brightest of zinc spoons. No other lure seems to meet with so much success, not even a "plug bait." To hurl the spoon across the stream, and let it come slowly round to one's own side of the river, in most places will bring about immediate disaster—entanglement in a bed of weeds or a

## ON THE TEST

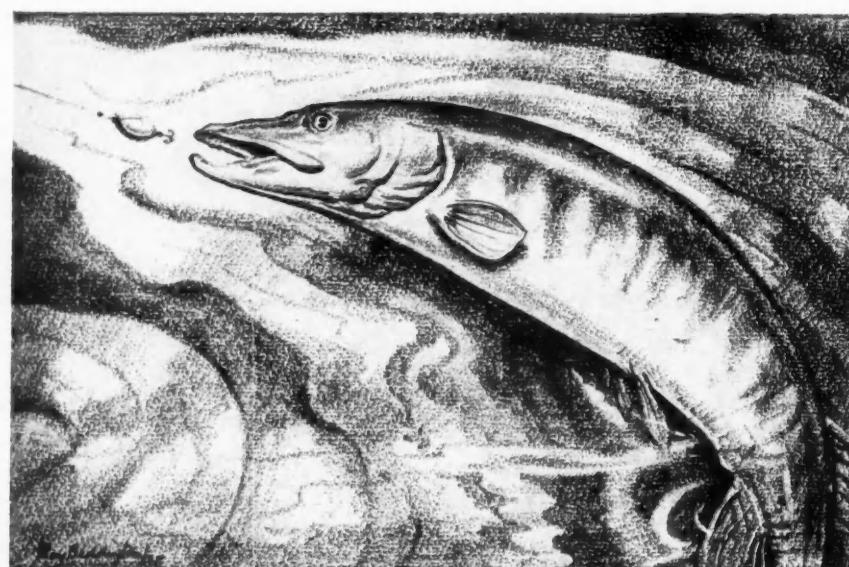
fast hold in a bank of mud or shingle, though it is very rarely that there is any danger of losing tackle.

Most of these larger pike lie either in the water under the bank or in the shelter of a weed-bed in midstream. Therefore it is necessary to throw the bait across to as near the other bank as possible. The second that the spoon hits the water, reel in very, very quickly. This serves two purposes. The rapid motion of the bait through the water attracts the attention of the pike, and at the same time keeps the hooks from fouling the bottom. When the spoon reaches the deeper water slow up gradually until you have to reel quicker again to avoid the weeds by your own bank. You will find that the pike will make a rush at the bait when it is moving fast. He will probably miss it, and take a hold as you slow up in mid-stream.

Stationary weeds are not the only menace to this form of fishing. There is a pleasant practice on chalk streams which appears (not only to the pike fisherman) to take place hourly or, as it seems, continuously. It is the clearing of weed racks higher up the river. It must give great satisfaction to the waterman who watches great patches of weed float seaward at the touch of his rake; perhaps he imagines himself the Canadian lumberman. To the pike spinner his action causes extreme discomfort and a fine flow of language; for it is a good average if one throw out of four is not spoilt by weed on the hook, weed on the lead, or weed on the swivels; but it is all in the game.

Such a day with these pike has lately produced four fish weighing over twenty pounds and even larger bags. Perhaps if more owners of dry-fly water encouraged this spinning, in future years such days would be blank, which is as it should be on England's premier trout stream; but to the few who enjoy this winter sport such a state of affairs could only be received with secret regret.

ROY  
BEDDINGTON.



"THE PIKE WILL MAKE A RUSH AT THE BAIT WHEN IT IS MOVING FAST"  
From a drawing by the Author

## ENGRAVED GLASS BY LAURENCE WHISTLER



ENGRAVED ON A WINDOW PANE AT CLOVELLY COURT

TANKARD OF AMERICAN GLASS  
Engraved for Lady Emily Lutyens

THE writing of verses and mottoes upon window panes is a byway of Romance. Numberless prisoners have left these messages behind: Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh flashed epigrams at each other from the points of their diamonds in the Tower: Ann Beach of Keevil in Wiltshire complained in this way that her father had shut her up in her bedroom because she was in love with the curate. On a window pane at Blagdon in Northumberland there is a sonnet by Laurence Whistler, which was one of his earlier experiments in the art of glass engraving. It begins thus:

No roving shadow of misfortune stain  
The shadows that across your windows pass  
In harmless glancing of the wind and rain  
Or northern moonlight hurrying on your glass.

Writing with a diamond on glass is like writing with a moonbeam on water: it has a magical effect, and Mr. Whistler has elaborated his use of the medium. A decorative floral design from a window at Clovelly Court is illustrated here; and Mr. Whistler has also done some beautiful work on windows for Lady Horner at Mells, and for Campion Hall, the house designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens for the Jesuit Fathers in Oxford.

But Mr. Whistler's goblets comprise his most interesting work. For these he takes usually a piece of early nineteenth-century glass, which he enriches with his own design. Such,

for instance, is a tumbler engraved with a poem by Hugh Chisholm. There is very complicated work on the tumbler "Engraved for Nancy Shuckburgh"; while a goblet given to "Christian Howard on her birthday" is a particularly exquisite design.

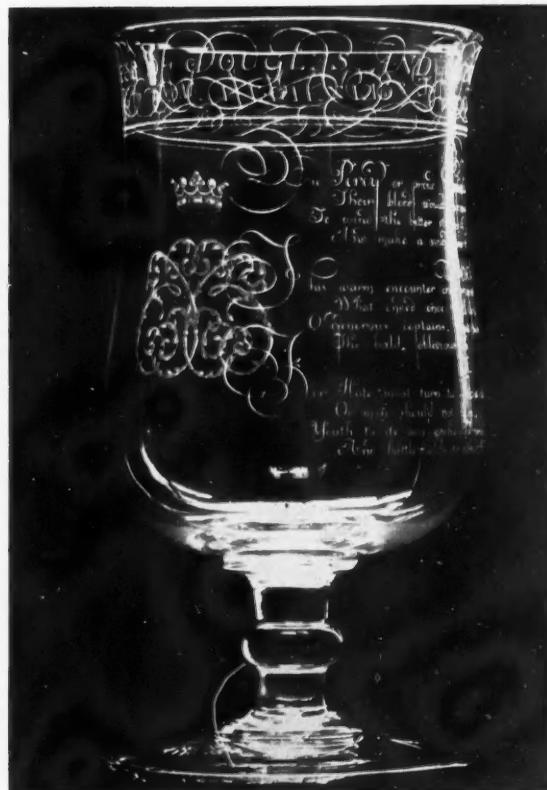
Mr. Whistler has used some modern American glass for some of his engraving. The covered tankard was a present from Lady Emily Lutyens to one of her daughters.

One of Mr. Whistler's latest and most important pieces of work is the cup presented to Lord Clydesdale and Lady Elizabeth Percy on the occasion of their marriage. This goblet stands over a foot in height, and is richly decorated. Upon it appear the following verses by Mr. Whistler:

Did Percy or proud Douglas dream  
Their blood would ever come  
To wind the bitter story up  
And make a single home?  
  
This warm encounter ends for good  
What ended once for ill—  
O generous captains, haunt no more  
The bald, oblivious hill.  
  
For hate must turn to love at last,  
Or men should not be born,  
Youth to its own enchanted ground,  
And battlefields to corn.



(Left) A TUMBLER BEAUTIFULLY "ENGRAVED FOR NANCY SHUCKBURGH." (Right) A WEDDING PRESENT TO THE MARQUESS OF CLYDESDALE AND LADY ELIZABETH PERCY



# THE DRY-WALLER

BRITAIN'S OLDEST BUILDING CRAFT. By H. J. MASSINGHAM



A COTSWOLD DRY-WALLER AT WORK



BELAS KNAP. A MASTERPIECE OF MORTARLESS BUILDING  
FOUR THOUSAND YEARS OLD

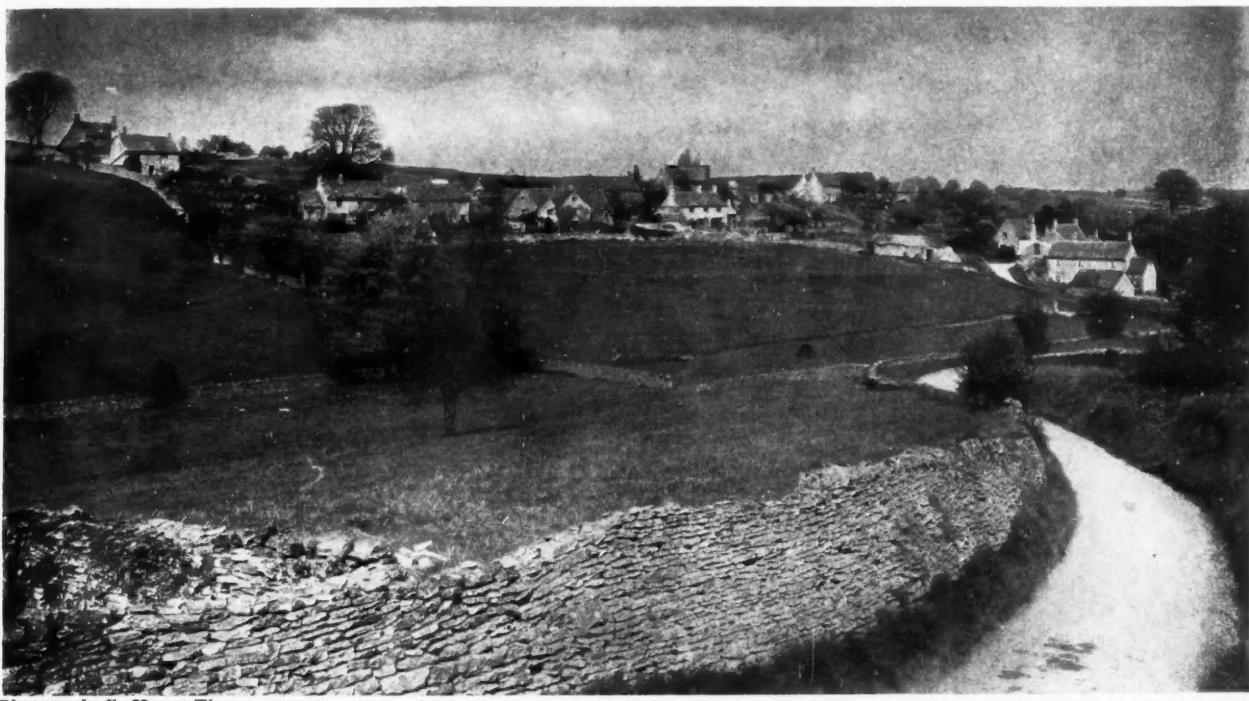


Photograph, Major H. Talbot Rice  
A DRY-STONE BRIDGE NEAR STOW-ON-THE-WOLD

**T**HE Cotswold dry-waller that I knew best was A.F. Dodge of Windrush on the Windrush, and he illustrates the law, to which I know not a single exception, that a traditional calling is thereby a family one. He was a melancholy man on that account. Both of his sons loved the work, and were a good argument for the Lamarckian contention that acquired characters are inherited. They took to stone like a duckling to water, and, personally, I could see little difference between the germinal impulse of the one and the urge from ancestral grafting of the other. But the father, considering what has happened to the master men in this generation, frowned upon the craftsman's birthright in his sons. I thought of the conflict in his heart when he came home of an evening and saw that his sons, thwarted of their natural bent, were once more re-building the garden wall which they periodically pulled down. Therefore is A. F. Dodge a melancholy man.

The "cock-ups" or vertical slabs that top the majority of Cotswold dry-walls he called "toppers," and the former is really the bookish, the latter the correct local name. But what keeps the wall together is not so much they as the large but thinish blocks placed at intervals in the middle of the wall. All the good walls are built with a definite batter, imperceptible to the eye in the finished work, and each course is built slightly recessed from the one immediately below it. To achieve the true slope from the beginning, a wooden frame stands by with a space in the middle for a plumb bob, and that was why a master man like A. F. Dodge preferred to take down a wall he was repairing and re-build it from the foundations. His tools—other than the finest one God ever made, the human hand—are a spirit level and a small double axe to break the stones for adjustment. One of the causes of his melancholy was the way the up-to-date quarrymen serve out the stone to him. A good quarryman always knows "the lengths and sizes you wants and he follows up the joints," while the moderns just pitch the stone out anyhow.

It was exciting to watch my melancholy mason fitting and dovetailing the stones together, unerringly picking out the requisite sizes from the indiscriminate heap at his feet and placing them as delicately as a well trained maid places porcelain on a tray. It was magician's work, because, after watching him in the details of process for five minutes, I would glance at the segment and there was Wall, with no rift for Pyramus to see Thisbe, ready for the topers to crown the flat and even surface and for the paint-box of the weather. He was incredibly swift and yet leisurely, almost careless, in his



Photograph, J. Henry Thomas

## TYPICAL DRY WALLS IN A CHARACTERISTIC COTSWOLD LANDSCAPE

movements, nor did he hesitate for a moment in the selection and positioning of the stones, except when he broke off to take his axe. He was building the wall with his mind before the hands followed it. Nor were his hands the only workers, but others guided them that were unseen. He gave me the impression that he was working in a dream with the rhythmic certainty of unconscious memory plumbing the past generations of craftsmen back to Belas Knap. He lived in the twilight of the longest tradition in the land, and I asked him if he knew the dry-walling of the horns to the dummy portal of the great mound on Cleeve Cloud. He stared at me and, with a tension in his voice very unusual in him, he said : "I'd rather see a sight like that than all the sights o' Lunnon and anything else." I promised to take him, the last of the craftsmen, to see the labour of the first, who were also the best of all.

Nowhere have I seen any stone wall whose technical accomplishment could equal that of those horns to the Stone Age mound of Belas Knap, and there is no answer to the enigma : how came the ancients of Cotswold to learn their craft so that it reached its apex before it had begun to move through time, and, with no instruction in the excellence it achieved, surpassed that of all the ages that came after it ? The stones are wafers, multitudes of which are less than half an inch in thickness and very few more than an inch. They are fitted with a delicacy of precision that is almost feminine, and yet parts of those free-standing walls have stood up to the passions of Cleeve for forty centuries. Nor are they unique. It is probable that every one of the Cotswold long barrows coeval with Belas Knap at one time possessed horned and retaining dry-walling. The continuity of mortarless building in stone is vastly more illustrious than that of building in brick, which, introduced by the Romans and vanishing with them, did not reappear in general use until the fifteenth century.

The Bronze Age round barrows and the Iron Age hill-top camps of the Cotswolds were both extensively dry-walled, while the Romano-British of the Roman villas built their dry-walls like A. F. Dodge rather than like Balbus. The blocks are squarer and less elongated than in the normal Cotswold wall, but fitted in the same masterly style and with the same nicety of adjustment. What the dry-walling technique was like in the Middle Ages may be gathered from the superb example, if it be not supreme above all others, of the

early fourteenth century barn at Middle Littleton, near Evesham. The gable ends and parts of the external walls of front and back are dry-walled, many of the stones used being wafers in size. Farmer Keyte, whom I dragged out of the farmhouse opposite, confirmed me in this unique example of the mason's genius in 1315, and said that in his lifetime the walls had stood "as straight as a skittle." I could detect no signs of repair or patching along the dry-wall portions.

Finally, there is the bridge over the Dickler at Lower Swell, one of whose arches is dry-walled, while the rest are mortared. A sign of the antiquity of the bridge is the continuous string-course that runs all along one side, and I should tentatively date it as seventeenth century. I wonder whether there is another bridge in England which takes heavy traffic over a dry-walled arch. Though the mortared arches do take the greater weight of the traffic, it is curious indeed to see that they are crumbling into ruin, while the dry-walled arch has not a stone out of place.

Though "toppers," which correspond with Gilbert White's "surbedding" of the Selborne walls, are the most familiar coping to a Cotswold limestone wall, the flat coping of big, oblong, horizontal slabs is more beautiful in effect. For churchyard and village walls they are roughly squared and of uniform thickness. But for road- and field-walls they are shaped as Nature made

them, some of so great a size that only Samson could lift one unaided, others as thin as a palette ; while as a colourist Nature is a greater artist than even A. F. Dodge and his forebears. The golden stone-crop crowns them, and, being porous, numbers of the stones are scrawled with silvery lichens, the spaces between bloomed rather than dyed every imaginable shade between purplish brown, russet, glaucous and dove grey. Of the mosses that frequent the stones, the fawn-coloured and the reddish brown grow as tiny tumuli, while the red spreads as plates or streamers or in a rich pile as at Temple Guiting.

The sandy buff of the new stone is for the time being inharmonious. By the following year, chaffinches, goldfinches and wrens are tweaking out the moss from the now polychrome wall-stones, and the nest of a cock wren which he used as a dormitory all through the summer was lined exclusively with the moss from a section of stone wall near it. But wherever these walls depart from the tradition, as when the copings are mortared in or the stones shaped like bricks, their unforced grace departs from them.



THE DRY-WALLED BARN AT MIDDLE LITTLETON, NEAR EVESHAM. EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY



*The recent happy event at Soestdyk has turned all eyes to Holland, a country where both the ideal and architecture of the home are closely akin to the British. This typical example of a Dutch country house, on an island in the River Maas, near Rotterdam, was built in 1746 by Otto Groeninx van Zoelen, a Governor of the Dutch East India Company*

**C**OMING events cast their shadows before them, and in all countries where the threat of over-population and ever-increasing industrialism is rampant, even places that, until a few years ago, seemed immune from encroachment by the incoming tide of mechanical progress are all too soon overwhelmed.

If this is true of England—a country that, by its relative spaciousness, can still offer room to those seeking solace in a quiet and dignified retreat such as only the unspoilt countryside can give, it can be imagined what the situation is in a small country like Holland, where the population has doubled within the last fifty years, and is making rapid inroads on the little that is left of the glories of the days that are no more. True, there still are many castles and old houses left in Holland; but crushing taxation, evolution, the impoverishment of the aristocracy and landed gentry, make the upkeep of the ancestral home

more difficult every day. It is, therefore, perhaps, worth while to give the British and American reader a passing glimpse, by means of a characteristic example, of the splendours and comforts of eighteenth-century Holland.

The traveller need not go far. In the present instance you are not even asked to go to the trouble of travelling to one of the remoter districts of the kingdom of Holland, to scour the provinces of Gelderland and Overysel, of Brabant and Limburg—provinces that still abound in castles and country houses, although most of them are closed down, their former inhabitants and owners scattered and sometimes even forgotten. All you need do on arrival at Rotterdam is to board a taxi and instruct the driver to take you to the old house of "The Donck" and the village of Slikerveer which forms part of the municipality of Ridderkerk, a mere half-hour's drive from the teeming thousands that throng the streets of Rotterdam.

In the good old days it was considered quite an expedition, for the road from Rotterdam was difficult, and the only way of reaching the place was by steamer. Nowadays nothing is easier, for, although "The Donck" is situated on an island—the island of Ysselmonde—iron bridges span the river and unite the Rotterdam side with the island, a small part of which has now been annexed by the great city.

It is only by gradual stages that you notice you are approaching the open country. On reaching the village of Ysselmonde, the driver will swerve off to the left and follow the banks of the River Maas, keeping to the top of the dyke that guards the inland pastures from floods during the winter months. The town is now left definitely behind, though vast wharves along the river banks take its place. But farms come into view, with the fields stretching down into the *polder*, or low-lying land, intermingled with houses of a modern and mostly unattractive type. Suddenly the farms and buildings come to an abrupt end, the clatter of the wharves ceases, and, as if by enchantment, a large park looms up in the distance still clouded in a bluish mist.

As you get nearer, a great eighteenth-century mansion comes into view, with tall windows of small panes. In a panel over the entrance door



1.—THE ENTRY FRONT FROM THE ROAD

Feb. 12th, 1938.

COUNTRY LIFE.

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2.—THE ENTRANCE HALL, LOOKING INTO THE DINING-ROOM



3.—THE DINING-ROOM, WITH SEA-GREEN WAINSCOT  
It is parallel to the hall on the right, and overlooks the park on the left



4.—LITTLE VAN ZEELEENS OF 1776  
Over the dining-room fireplace



5.—THE MAIN STAIRCASE  
Rococo carving in oak

you will notice the family coat of arms. The approaches have not been changed, nothing has been altered, time has left the old structure intact.

The dyke upon which you now stand has run through the property from time immemorial, and from your point of vantage you can overlook both the unsullied river and its bank on your left, with the trees reaching down to its edge, and on your right the mansion with the park behind it. If you have leisure to wait, you will hear the old clock striking the hours with silvery peal—the clock by which the villagers set their watches and by which the ancestors of the present owners regulated their lives. It is all serene and quiet and friendly, and the atmosphere of the eighteenth century falls upon you like a pall. It is even as though the little rococo statues that adorn the drive in front of the house might come off their pedestals at any moment, curtsey, and bid you welcome to the ancestral home. On a summer's evening you can watch the storks fly over the house to feed their young perched in their nest on



6.—ONE OF THE DRAWING-ROOM DOORS  
Painted and gilt carved doors, and grisaille overdoor

top of a long pole in the field. They migrate from Egypt every year and never pass by, for they know it has always been a safe retreat and that no villagers would ever dare to interfere with the storks of the old house. Then in the evening, when all is quiet, and the window panes still glitter in the setting sun, the hoots of the owls are heard as they swoop down from the tree-tops to lower levels.

According to the family archives, the grounds in which "The Donck" now stands belonged, as far back as 1433, to the Catholic order of the Regulars, which possessed a convent near by called the Convent of St. Maarten's Donck. "Donck" in mediæval Dutch means "mound," and to the fact that the convent was built on a mound or hill to guard its inhabitants against the encroaching river tides, the present house owes its name.

On August 21st, 1544, the convent sold "The Donck" to Arent Brouwer, a freeman of the city of Dordrecht. In 1575 the castle was attacked by the Spaniards, who, after fording the river, burnt it to the ground. It was re-built in 1616 by the Jonkheer Frank van der Duyn, who had become the owner on



7.—THE DRAWING-ROOM CEILING. STUCCO BY PEDRO CASTOLDI

his marriage to Arendina Brouwer. Their son, Willem van der Duyn, considerably enlarged the castle in 1654. On March 31st, 1676, the estate was transferred to the widow of Ulryck van Zoelen, from whom it passed to her son, Otto, whose daughter, Catharina van Zoelen, married Cornelis Groeninx, subsequently "Laird" of Ridderkerk and dyke-reeve of the *polders* of Oud and Nieuw Ryerwaard. He was a man of considerable distinction but ungovernable temper, for the minutes of meetings of the *polderboard* of the period testify to the fact that the "Laird" was wont to preside at the meetings armed with a big stick, in order that nobody should say him nay. Their son, Otto Groeninx van Zoelen, had the old castle demolished in 1746, to build the present mansion. The restoration of the House of Orange in 1747 caused him, as a fervent Orangist, to instruct the Italian artist, Pedro Castoldi, to have the British coat of arms put up in stucco over the portrait of William III, Stadholder of Holland and King of England,

in commemoration of the latter's marriage to James II's daughter. He died before the house was finished, and was succeeded by his son, Cornelis Groeninx van Zoelen, "Laird" of Ridderkerk. Cornelis had one son, Otto Paulus, first Baron Groeninx van Zoelen. He died in 1848, beloved by all and sundry. From him in direct line is descended the present owner, Jonkheer Groeninx van Zoelen, "Laird" of Ridderkerk, who in 1922 married Marie Amelie van Welden, Baroness Rengers.

Upon entering the house, the first thing the visitor notices is the long hall (Fig. 2) that runs parallel with the front of the house. The rococo plasterwork includes views of ships in relief. An unusual feature for English readers is the large windows borrowing light for the dining-room, which is entered opposite the front door. Round the corner in the illustration is the principal staircase.

The little cannon seen in the illustration are replicas of those carried by Dutch East Indiamen, and were made for presentation to the Governors of



8.—THE CREAM AND GILT ROCOCO DRAWING-ROOM



9 and 10.—(Left) WILLIAM III OF ENGLAND AT THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE. (Right) THE SITTING-ROOM.

the East India Company, of whom the builder of the house, Otto Groeninx van Zoelen, was one—deriving therefrom not a little of his wealth.

The dining-room (Fig. 3) is particularly characteristic of Dutch interior decoration of the mid-eighteenth century, with its wainscot painted a light sea green. The picture over the mantelpiece (Fig. 4), dated 1776, represents Otto Paulus Groeninx van Zoelen and his two sisters. The chairs and, in fact, everything the room contains are of the period. Over the doors are "landscapes" of the house as it was immediately after completion.

The carved oak staircase (Fig. 5) is a very fine and typical example of Dutch rococo design. The massive newels and more slender balusters end in lions' paws, but are otherwise composed of vigorous rococo scrolling. Their varying silhouettes show up effectively against the white walls, coursed in imitation of masonry.

The long room with the portrait of William III at the Battle of the Boyne above the chimneypiece (Figs. 9 and 10) is the owner's sitting-room. Over the picture is the British coat of arms already mentioned, with the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense." The ceiling, perhaps the most beautiful in the house, represents an allegorical conception of the peace of Aachen in 1747. A cherub extinguishes the torch of war, and Mars, in full classical armour, is set to flight upon a billowing cloud. The walls, largely occupied by finely carved oak doors with stucco *dessus de portes*, are lined with admirable *grisailles* of sculptured trophies.

The big drawing-room (Fig. 8) is perhaps the most notable in the house, with its gilt rococo decorations on a dull creamy-white background. Here again exquisite *grisailles* figure prominently. The ceiling (Fig. 7) is the most elaborate example in the house of the work of the Italian stuccoist Pedro Castoldi. Its cove is enriched with reliefs symbolising the interests of the builder—navigation, the army, and sport—the latter represented by a spirited relief of a hound baying a stag. The angles are filled with very vigorous rococo scrolling. Castoldi's work is of the kind executed by Italian stuccoists on innumerable ceilings in Germany, Austria,

and Holland at this time, but lighter and more free than the slightly earlier work of such Italians as Artari in England.

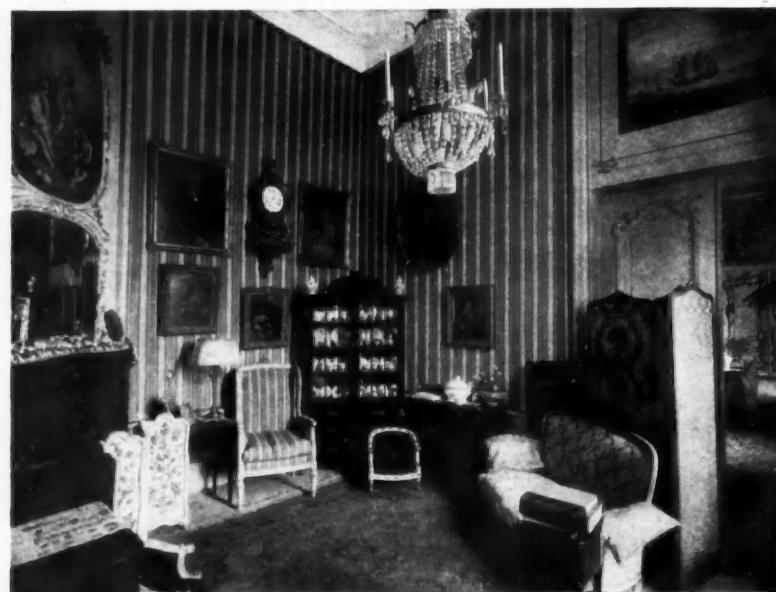
The old house possesses a guest book dating from 1765, in which every visitor from that date onwards has signed his name after having drunk to the prosperity of the house in a glass that has always been used for that purpose. Bentinck, the Governor of St. Vincent, signed his name in or about 1786, adding: "Peace Batavia, peace with you and war with all the world." The names appear of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond in 1772, Earl Granville in 1826, and again his grandson in 1928. A wit of the eighteenth century wrote the following amusing little ditty:

Les amis de l'heure présente  
Sont du naturel du melon :  
Il en faut éprouver cinquante  
Avant que d'en trouver un bon.

The little book is full of poems in the florid eighteenth-century style, and as one skims through its pages generation succeeds upon generation. The writers are dead, but the old house still stands.

W. G. VAN ZOELEN.

[The writer would be obliged if any of the readers of COUNTRY LIFE could possibly acquaint him with the exact location of a tombstone or memorial erected in the county of Salop to the memory of Johannes van Zoelen. Johannes or John van Zoelen, brother of Otto of the same name, mentioned in the article, whose daughter, Catharina, married Cornelis Groeninx, went to England, presumably with the army of William III. He probably took part in the Irish campaign, and afterwards settled in England. His daughter, Catharina, married an Englishman called John Jelffe. The Jelffes in their turn had a daughter, Catharina, who married Edward Powis, described as "Page of Shrewsbury," county of Salop. At the death of John van Zoelen his family erected a memorial or tombstone with the inscription: "To the memory of John van Zoelen, Dutch Warrior," or words to that effect. As the family had apparently settled down in the county of Salop, it is more than likely that the memorial is to be found in a church of Shrewsbury, or of some village in the county of Salop. The family coat of arms consists of a white cross on a red field, and appears, so the writer is told, on the memorial.]



11.—ORIGINAL PINK AND WHITE SILK ON THE WALLS OF THE BOUDOIR

## BOOKS AND AUTHORS

### AN M.P.'S WALKS AND TALKS—A REVIEW BY LORD GORELL

*Thoughts and Talks*, by Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P. (Longmans, 12s. 6d.)

SIR ARNOLD WILSON has in his time—which is by no means ended—played many parts, and his wide and varied experience lends an interest to the incidents of his daily life much beyond that which attaches to those of most Members of Parliament. Since he entered the House of Commons as Conservative Member for Hitchin in 1933, he has contracted the habit not merely of recording in some detail these incidents, but also of making them public. “Thoughts and Talks” is the third of such publications—though, of course, Sir Arnold has had a number of previous books on Persia and the East, as well as one on Industrial Assurance, to his credit. This new record covers the period from April, 1935, to September, 1937—a limitation which enables him to steer clear of the Sino-Japanese embarrassment; but it covers, at any rate, a period of most abnormal stress and strain—nationally, it includes the Abdication; internationally, Germany, Italy and Abyssinia, and the continuing conflict in Spain.

Though the book has a unity, being throughout personal to the author, it nevertheless falls into three fairly well defined divisions. There is, first and by far the most interesting and important, the record of Sir Arnold's constant travels up and down England (together with a number of visits to Ireland) and reports of his conversations, often in the train, with all sorts and conditions of men; Sir Arnold is an admirable “mixer,” and finds it the simplest thing in the world to enter into easy discussion with chance-met artisans, agriculturists, and others. Secondly, there is the brief, documented record of notable events at home. Mr. J. H. Thomas's retirement, the Abdication, the Coronation, and so forth—to these the author adds nothing of moment, and the long interpolations from Hansard spoil the diary form. Thirdly, there are Sir Arnold's visits to Germany, Italy, and Spain, in each of which he drops almost wholly his rôle of keen and discriminating critic and reformer and becomes merely the enthusiastic panegyrist of Hitler, Mussolini, and Franco. Sir Arnold, in fact, is a puzzling mixture: like many people, but unlike most Members of Parliament, he seems almost a dual figure: at home he is indefatigable as investigator into discontents and grievances and applier of remedies both of private generosity and public influence; abroad, he has no single reference to the oppression of the Jews, he has no sympathy whatever with the bombed and gas-injured Abyssinians, and Franco can do no wrong of any kind. He is, in short, far more of a social reformer and also far more of a Fascist than the great bulk of his political colleagues.

Unequal both in interest and importance as this record therefore is, it is successfully carried along by that first and predominant division to which reference has been made. At home, where he is mostly, Sir Arnold's many contacts are of great contemporary value: he gives to his book the modest sub-title “The Diary of a Member of Parliament”; he might justly have described himself as an omnivorous seeker after information, anxious to hear all points of view (which is not the usual attribute of M.P.'s), and he is always modest, enjoying a joke against himself—as, for instance, when in talk *en route* for Newcastle his chance companion kindled at the name “Arnold Wilson” on his bag and hoped he was talking to Darlington's centre-forward: no luck—but perhaps he was to Carpenter's trainer. Again Sir Arnold had to disclaim the distinction; the record continues: “‘You'll not mind my asking—I thought perhaps you might be somebody.’ He relegated me to a decent obscurity and we fell to talking of moors and climbs—he knew and loved Cumberland and the Roman Wall—till sleep came upon us.”

It is to be hoped that Sir Arnold Wilson will stay in England and go on travelling about in it, talking to all and sundry, recording the talks, and helping his compatriots: that is his real rôle—not uncritical admiration of the dictators.

*The Torrington Diaries*, Vol. IV. Edited by C. Bruyn Andrews. (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 18s.)

A DIARIST is none the worse for being a good grumbler, provided that he can also be a good enthusiast. John Byng has now grumbled and trundled through four stout volumes, but it says much for the companionable qualities of the man that he leaves us still wanting to meet him in a fifth. Sad to say, this is the last. It takes us up to 1794, the year of his Bedfordshire Tour, which is not a tour so much as a record of two holidays spent fishing, hare-hunting, and sketching, with his beloved Biggleswade as his headquarters. Two earlier tours—one into Kent and the first part of the Midland Tour—the manuscripts of which were discovered too late to be inserted in their right place, have also been printed, and Mr. Andrews rounds off his admirable labours by giving us a copious index. That these labours have been well worth while no one who has dipped into the Byng diaries can possibly deny. It is not just that he gives us an extraordinarily vivid picture of the England of the seventeen-eighties and nineties, the England of the great landlords, the recent enclosures, the new industrialists, and the miserable labourers and mill-hands. Another man of Byng's social level and upbringing, but without his plain manners and warm humanity, would have missed three-quarters of the things that he notes and comments on. He was not a clever man; he had a modest job in the Stamp Office which kept him champing in London most of the year. But he was that admirable blend of the conservative-at-heart and radical-in-the-head, which made him hate what Cobbett called “the System” as much as it made him love all that was good in old English

life. So we find him advocating small holdings for the wretched agricultural labourers and loudly denouncing absentee landlords. Neglected houses and parks, such as he found at Grimsthorpe and Belvoir, arouse his anger, as does every badly run inn. In this last respect the England of the 1780's seems to have been much like the England of the 1930's; there were good, bad and indifferent inns, and the bad innkeepers were those who would not take the trouble or had no imagination. Byng loved antiquities, old churches, ruins, and “picturesque” landscape, and made pathetic attempts to sketch them; many of his sketches, with the hotel bills and prints he pasted into his diaries, are reproduced by Mr. Andrews. He was glad of, and yet grumbled about, road improvements—“Depend upon it that riding is ruined by the enclosures and fine rounding of the roads.” He is always glad to shake off the dirt of London, and yet each tour is full of gloomy anticipations that the weather will be bad, the beds damp, his companions uncongenial, and his indigestion unruly. Only Frek, the tenth child of his huge family and his favourite, never seems to have aroused pessimistic forebodings; with Frek he almost feels young again. Let us leave him, then, on a lovely May morning at Biggleswade, “my mare in health; F. scampering upon Mr. Wells' old grey pony when the hawthorn is in blossom and every day produces fresh flowers, and teems with vernal vegetation.”

*Mountains of the Moon*, by Patrick M. Synge. (Lindsay Drummond, 15s.)

IN this story of a British Museum expedition to Central Africa, Mr. Patrick Synge, the organiser, recounts many interesting facts about the weird tropical wonderland which exists on the upper slopes of Ruwenzori, the group of snow-capped mountains in Central Africa. There he found a country in which vegetation has run riot, where plants, that in England are comparatively tiny, grow into large trees on the mountains of the moon, among them giant lobelias, and particularly the senecios which are so typical a feature of the higher Ruwenzori landscape. Mr. Synge's main object was the collecting of plants, and undoubtedly his collection will enrich the British Museum and Kew Gardens. In addition to Ruwenzori, the expedition visited Mount Elgon and other tropical mountains, while it was inevitable that they should see a good deal of the life of Uganda as lived by the natives of the interior and also the white man—settler, missionary and administrator. On the whole, his conclusions on the fairness of the rule, and the quality of the rulers, are favourable. The description of the country, and particularly its plant life, are the best parts of the book. In the upper reaches of the mountains desolate lakes lay beneath ice and snow-capped summits, while slowly the party cut their way up through dense bamboo forests, handicapped by the appalling weather which buried every living thing under blanket of rain. Later on, better weather favoured the party, and some charming descriptions of plants are most effectively illustrated by the drawings of Stuart Somerville, and also by photographs. A book for all who are interested in travel and in flowers: particularly flowers.

E. S.

*Commander of the Mists*, by D. L. Murray. (Hodder and Stoughton, 8s. 6d.)

THOUGH touched by high romance, this novel of the 'Forty-five is more than an old tale finely re-told. Glenmarisdale and his sister Darthula, “Captives of a Star,” who stake and lose all in the Stuart cause, stand for the Highlands, doomed to absorption by Alan, that other typical Scot, who cannily blends prudence with virtue and carries off bride and lands. Other facets of Scottish character are glimpsed in Young Glengarry (here identified with Pickle the Spy), jealous and vengeful; in “Broumie’s” fanatical race-worship; in primitive Angus's supreme loyalty to his chieftain. Yet in Charles Edward himself Mr. Murray sees, beyond the faulty individual, the undying Dream who is of all climes and races, and will return ever and again till the Last Gathering. In a sense, Scotland is paying still for Culloden; but as Mr. Murray leads us from Loch Shiel to Holyrood, from the Scattering to ultimate twilit peace, the spirit of the book echoes an older writer's words: “Never let me hear that brave blood has been shed in vain; it sends a roaring voice down all through Time.” This is a work of dignity and power, shot through by fire, written with deep love.

MARY-ADAIR MACDONALD.

*Dark Horses*, by Eden Phillpotts. (Murray, 7s. 6d.)

MR. EDEN PHILLPOTTS writes his new tale round a Devon village and its inhabitants as freshly and firmly as if he had never written another. Merton Magna is, indeed, a hamlet rather than a village; but Mr. Phillpotts' art has always been to show how, in a handful of cottages, a larger house or two, a church, a shop, and an inn, there is room and to spare for life to take its way through love, hate, revenge, development, deterioration, sickness, down to death. The author's homeliest characters are, as ever, his best: the slow-thinking, honest wheelwright, the old gipsy woman, the local men who frequent the inn. Their thoughts and their conversations hold the garnered wisdom of generations of their kind, and the whole is enriched by Mr. Phillpotts' own forceful yet genial philosophy, growing ever deeper, broader, more charitable with the years. The “dark horses” of the title are those that we all have “hid in our secret stables, and often never know it till the brutes break loose to savage us, or other people, and work untold evil.” Refreshing, steady as the seasons, sweet with nature, Mr. Phillpotts goes his way, untroubled by passing coterries or fashions.

V. H. F.

#### A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

*Chinese Women*, by Florence Ayscough (Cape, 12s. 6d.); *HEYDAY IN A VANISHED WORLD*, by Stephen Bonsai (Allen and Unwin, 12s. 6d.); *PUCCHINI AMONG FRIENDS*, by Vincent Seligman (Macmillan, 10s.); *ASTROPHEL*, by Alfred A. Bill (Cassell, 15s.); *THE HEALING KNIFE*, by George Sava (Faber, 8s. 6d.); *Fiction: SUMMER MOONSHINE*, by P. G. Wodehouse (Jenkins, 7s. 6d.); *DEAD AND NOT BURIED*, by H. F. M. Prescott (Constable, 7s. 6d.); *SON OF DAVID*, by S. W. Powell (Bodley Head, 7s. 6d.); *THE NURSEMAID WHO DISAPPEARED*, by Philip MacDonald (Crime Club, 7s. 6d.).

## CREEVEY AS A SPORTSMAN

By ALAN FOX-HUTCHINSON

**O**N February 5th the centenary of Thomas Creevey's death fell, just three months after Sir Herbert Maxwell's death at ninety-two. In the thirty-five years since Sir Herbert edited "The Creevey Papers" those letters from and to the gossiping, observant Thomas have formed a basis for almost all the social and political histories of their time. In curious contrast they have been as strikingly neglected by the historian of sport. Yet, within their limits, they have lights to throw on its development, for, though by upbringing Creevey was not himself a sportsman, nearly half his seventy years were lived among prominent Corinthians. With them, in a desultory way, he hunted, shot, and raced. His wife was of the sporting family of Brandling. His stepson, William Ord, owned some of the best moors in Northumberland. Most important of all, his chief patron—scandal even has said his half-brother—was that Lord Sefton to whose enterprise, combined with those of his son, the third Earl, and William Lynn, the landlord of Liverpool's Waterloo Hotel, we owe the founding of both the Grand National and the Waterloo Cup.

Of Creevey's hunting there is, perhaps, not much to say. Like "Facey Romford's" subscriber Mr. Willy Watkins, he "only hunted for conformity," but, if guaranteed some "patent safety" to ride when on a visit at one or other of those great houses in which it was his pride and his hosts' delight for him to stay, he thoroughly enjoyed "a day with the hounds." For inclusion among the records of a famous country and a very famous pack there can be no more charming picture than that of Lady Darlington, the hard-bitten Master's second wife, seeing dear Mr. Creevey off, in February, 1826, from the door of Raby Castle. She had insisted that he should take a crust of bread "properly done up in paper." She had lent him her own whip. She had arranged that he should ride her own horse, Raby, and that her own groom should pilot him. Side by side with the Master

Darlington's peer  
With his chin striking out and his cap on his ear  
—he cantered the five miles to the meet, and there mounted Raby.

"Such a horse and such a chaperon of a groom and such a day and such a scene of beauty and animation I never beheld. Our ground was on the high banks of the Tees where we found, and after a run of about an hour and a half killed, I going over every leap that anyone else did, and being in at the death, but then these leaps are no great things and such a horse and guide made them really nothing."

Creevey then was in his fifty-ninth year, and the idea of this old ex-M.P. for Thetford flying over fences in boyish pride of his



THOMAS CREEVEY

(From "Creevey's Life and Times," Messrs John Murray)

achievement is as delightful as that, years later, of Disraeli in a velvet jacket riding out to hounds from Belvoir Castle.

Of another famous velvet jacket we have a glimpse in Creevey's papers. It is the "library coat" in which Dr. Shipley, then Dean of St. Asaph and then in his eightieth year, shot all day, from his pony, in pouring rain. It is notable that, in recording this, Creevey declares that there, in Wales, "the pheasants were much more numerous and the shooting altogether much better than at Croxteth or Knowsley." Remembering, too, that *battue-ing*—covert-shooting—is commonly supposed to have come into fashion only with Prince Albert, it is equally interesting to find that as early as 1822 Lady Anson wrote from Holkham to let Creevey know that in the season's first *battue* there "780 head of game were killed by 10 guns and that 25 woodcocks formed a grand feature of the chasse."

Five years later, at Croxteth, he himself records: "Sport brilliant. Sefton, his 3 sons, Berkeley Craven and Mr. McKenzie killing 141 pheasants, above 100 hares, &c., &c. On coming home the night was so dark that my lord . . . overturned us." Another accident

had occurred in 1822, when, hunting with Lord Harewood's Hounds, poor Creevey had had a fall "at a ragged stone wall" and—a note most reminiscent of "Mr. Jorrocks's Journal"!—had had "to present a countryman with 3s. for catching my horse."

Quite apart from such disasters, it was, however, in racing, far more than in hunting or shooting, that the old gossip's interest lay. Like politics, it offered that atmosphere of intrigue, scandal, and inside information which was so dear to his nature. From Stoke Farm, as Lord Sefton's guest, he went often to Ascot, so that—for comparison with The Druid's—we have his description of George IV's State drives; of Lady Salisbury—"Dow. Sally," England's first lady M.F.H.—going off after the races, at the age of seventy-eight, for a Fourth of June evening on the river with her great-nephew Lord Hillsborough and other

Etonians; and of Lady Maria Molyneux, a rival to the most athletic girls of today, who, before attending the races, had been at Lord Hertford's opera till 3 a.m., and ridden twelve miles before breakfast.

With Lord Sefton, also, Creevey went to Newmarket and to Goodwood. In Epsom, too, he delighted. As a trencherman at Lambton Castle he was generally at "King Jog's"—Lord Durham's—private races. While billeted for months with the Michael Angelo Taylors at Cantley he learned of Doncaster's inner history, including the wagers of Greville and George Payne. Yet more



THE EARL OF DARLINGTON AND HIS FOXHOUNDS  
From the picture by Ben Marshall

important is the light his fortunate visit to "Dear Eddard," the Hon. R. E. Petre, at Stapleton has thrown on the mystery of Theodore's St. Leger since, four years ago, Mr. John Gore produced additions to "The Creevey Papers" in "Creevey's Life and Times."

Up to then all the public knew and all tradition had recorded was that on the morning of that race in 1822 Mr. Petre's Theodore appeared so lame that his jockey, John Jackson, who already had ridden seven St. Leger winners, collapsed into tears, and odds of 1,000 guineas to a crown and 1,000 guineas to a walking-stick were laid against him. That he won has been attributed variously to a miracle and to Jackson's riding. Now, if Creevey is to be believed, the explanation is in fact quite simple.



MARIA, COUNTESS OF SALISBURY  
(From "Bridleways through History," by permission of Lady Apsley)

He says: "The day was perhaps the most famous in all the annals of racing villainy. Rhodes Mills . . . has the management of Dear Eddard's stables and so perfectly hum-bugged poor Petre about the badness of the horse that . . . Petre gave Wyvill (Mills' Brother-in-law) £200 to take his bets off his hands, by which Wyvill got £5,000 and Rhodes Mills has won as much."

A classic ramp, it seems, is here disclosed; and in Mr. Gore's selections, as in Sir Herbert Maxwell's, there are other equally important references to racing. Unfortunately, between the two combined, less than three per cent. of Creevey's total papers has as yet been published. Even that, though far from being the history of a sportsman, gives many a useful check upon the history of sport.

## AT THE THEATRE THE PAST AND THE PRESENT

**D**E MUSSET begins his famous "Stanzas to Malibran" with the line: "Sans doute il est trop tard pour parler encor d'elle." But this does not apply to centenaries. Irving's, which happened last week-end, must have been the cause of much heart-stirring. How great an actor was Irving? In my view he was the greatest since Phelps, so that the line runs: Garrick, Kemble, Kean, Macready, Phelps, Irving. The odd thing is that those others were all *natural* actors, whereas Irving made himself into a player. All the world knew of those mannerisms—the stoop, the gait, the extraordinary pronunciation. What has not always been recognised is that Irving knew of them too, and not only knew but insisted on them. Off the stage he could walk like any other man; on the stage he wilfully made himself a target for the caricaturist. His vowel sounds would have carried the condemnation of the most junior B.B.C. announcer. Yet he had a power over an audience that has not been equalled in our time. People said he was "always Irving." What they really meant was that there was a side of Irving to cope with widely dissimilar rôles. There was an Irving who resembled Becket, Wolsey, Shylock, Dante. There was another Irving who resembled Charles the First. But where, pray, was the resemblance between Jingle, Louis the Eleventh, Dr. Primrose, Corporal Brewster, Robespierre, Lesurques and Dubosc? Yet these were all Irving. In my view Irving was head and shoulders above any other actor I have ever seen; his talent was different *in kind* from that of any other player. In the matter of degree he had more pathos, more sweetness, more dignity, more loveliness than anybody else, and it is not contested that he had more power and greater command of awe and terror. I do not think he cared greatly for the drama except as a vehicle for acting, which is perhaps no greater fault than the modern one of holding the play to be the thing so passionately that the mediocrity of modern acting is either unnoticed or glossed over. It is often complained that Irving did nothing for the future of the English drama, and one will admit that he was not greatly interested. Perhaps "Après moi le déluge!" applies to a great actor as well as to an egotistical monarch. And Irving was a supreme egoist. But if he did nothing for the future of the drama he did a great deal for its past. He produced Shakespeare not for posterity but for antiquity. And his production mightily pleased and edified the audiences of his own day. There is a passage in Boswell in which Johnson defends his line about the death of Garrick eclipsing the gaiety of nations. Johnson points out that the word he used is "eclipse" and not "extinguish." I do not feel certain about the word Johnson would have used about the death of Irving. In my view the light of great acting went out for fifty years, and has not been, in Othello's word, relumed since.

While I was writing the foregoing the postman brought me a letter containing a quotation from the Torrington Diaries, which my correspondent said would delight me. It enchant me so much that I cannot withhold it from readers of COUNTRY LIFE. The date is Wednesday, May 14th, 1794:

"My next morning was employ'd in walking about my detestation, London; waiting upon my lawyer; and lounging about till what I thought a good hour for dining: When I put in at the Piazza Coffee House Covent Garden,—and had the room to myself at such an *unnatural* hour: Thence like an old country put, I adjourned to Drury Lane Playhouse where I enjoy'd the highly wrought exhibition of Mrs S[iddon]'s per-

formance in Catherine in Henry 8th, altho' lost and sent to waste in this wild wide theatre, where close observation cannot be maintain'd—nor quick applause receiv'd!

"Restore me, ye overuling powers to the drama, to the warm close, observant, seats of Old Drury where I may comfortably criticise and enjoy the delights of scenic fancy: These now are past! The nice discriminations, of the actors face, and of the actors feeling, are now all lost in the vast void of the new theatre of Drury Lane.

"Garrick—thou didst retire at the proper time—for wer't thou restor'd to the stage,—in vain, would now thy finesse,—thy bye play, thy whisper,—thy aside,—and even thine eye, assist thee.—

"Thus do I crawl about in London!—Where are my old friends? All gone before me—!!! Where are thy new ones? Why, they understand me not; they speak a new language,—they prescribe fashions,—I think they do not understand comforts. 'Why here is a fine theatre,' say they? 'Aye, it may be fine, it may be magnificent; but I neither hear, nor see in it!' 'Thats your misfortune'—So it is I allow; but not yet my failing.

"Does it proceed from the narrowness of my faculties; or the width of your new state? Answer me that? Is my decrease equal to your increase? No; No; fill your stage with monsters—gigantic cars, and long train'd processions—whilst the air vibrates with the sound of trumpets, and kettle drums: These will beat all your actors, and actresses out of the field. Who will listen to, or who can hear the soliloquies of Shakespeare, the inward terrors of the mind—perturbed imaginations and the strugglings of a guilty conscience?

"To see a *fellow* hunting a dagger about the stage—; or an old *princess* wasting in a great chair? Who will go hereafter to see their tiresome attitudes? To hear them none will attempt—so let us have the battlements—the combat, the sulphur, the torches—the town in flames—and the chorus."

The week, as a theatre-going week, has been of a poverty almost morbid. At the Ambassadors Theatre was a little piece called "Nuts in May," adapted from, I think, the Hungarian. This told how a young wife, piqued with her husband, pretended to be insane to the point of believing that the mental specialist was her husband. This is the kind of thing which suffices for a short forty-minutes film, and about which film-critics never write, for the good reason that there is nothing to be written. Three minutes of this might be amusing; more is a weariness. The talents of Miss Magda Keen and Mr. Steve Geray are wasted, and the quality of the piece is such that one cannot even give a guess as to what those talents may be.

"Meet Mrs. Annesley" at the Richmond Theatre was better, at least in intention. This told how a refined widow, living near Brighton, took under her wing a young composer and a fraudulent middle-aged adventurer. The young composer gave his patroness a sleeping draught and was about to make off with £500 in notes, when the adventurer came in and collared both him and the cash. The composer when we first saw him had just escaped death by drowning, and I think perhaps a title from Ibsen might have been borrowed or adapted. Why not "The Gentleman from the Sea"?

Miss Louise Hampton endowed the absurd lady with an appearance of cheerfulness mingled with woe—like the sun glinting on a wet, February window-pane.

GEORGE WARRINGTON.

## EAST or WEST for MILK PRODUCTION?

By W. HARWOOD LONG

**H**OW to maintain the balance fairly between producer and consumer in times of rising prices is a matter of no little moment. It is particularly important with a commodity like milk, the marketing (and, incidentally, the production and distribution to a considerable extent) of which is controlled by one huge organisation, so that the free play of the market can no longer be relied on to correct automatically any abnormalities that changing conditions may carry with them. Hence we find at the present time the case for increased prices being successfully urged by producers faced with higher costs of production, while consumers, with their purchasing power reduced at every upward step in prices, view with considerable scepticism a system that prescribes a price more than many of them can afford for a necessary article of food, and inveigh against increasing costs of living.

### CRITICISMS OF THE CONSUMERS' COMMITTEE

Only a day or two before Christmas, the Consumers' Committee issued its report on the Milk Marketing Board's contract for the year beginning October 1st, 1937, when, it will be remembered, wholesale buying prices for milk were increased from 15s. 3d. to 15s. 11d. per dozen gallons, and minimum retail prices by 1d. per gallon. The disappointment with which this report has been received in farming circles is a good instance of the different viewpoints from which producers and consumers only too often see the same problem.

It was clear to the Committee that costs of production of milk were higher when the 1937-38 contract prices were fixed than a year earlier, and, so far as evidence was available, the Committee was satisfied that the rise of 3d. per gallon was not too great to compensate the producer for his increased cost. The members, however, were less satisfied that milk production is to-day organised as efficiently as might be expected from the all-embracing nature of its controlling body. One of their criticisms was the large amount of milk that has been put on the manufacturing market at less than cost of production during the last few years, for it is the loss on this milk that has each year made it necessary to charge such a high price for liquid milk. The Committee realises that some manufacturing milk is necessary to safeguard the supply of liquid milk throughout the year, and a margin of 20 per cent. has been suggested. On this basis it is shown that in 1935-36 the total amount of milk necessary to supply the liquid market and allow for contingencies was eight hundred million gallons. Actually the amount of milk passing through the Milk Marketing Board was rather more than one thousand million gallons. The true surplus of manufacturing milk thus amounted to more than one-quarter of the liquid requirement, so that, assuming 1935-36 prices to have been fair to producers, consumers had a right to feel aggrieved at having to pay for their milk a price to help cover the loss incurred on the true surplus, in addition to a fair reward to the producer of liquid.

### PARADOXES OF THE SURPLUS

If it were possible to remove the producers of the true surplus from milk production with a stroke of the pen, the problem would be simple to solve, but in actual fact the conscious diverting of farmers into or out of a particular branch of farming is a process to be embarked on only with extreme care. It is, however, one of the functions of a Board that has the despotic power of the M.M.B. to encourage production in those areas most suited for it and, if necessary, to discourage it in others. So far, the available evidence suggests that the policy of the Board has tended rather in the opposite direction and that where the Board might have used its influence to reduce the amount of surplus milk, its action has, in fact, tended to stimulate production, especially in areas that produce mainly for the manufacturing market.

Two reports recently issued by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, throw some light on this subject. The first is written by Messrs. B. L. Smith and H. Whitby, under the title "Milk Marketing Before and After Organisation," and compares conditions in an area in central Somerset in the years 1931-32 and 1934-35. This report contains a considerable amount of incidental information about dairy farming in the area that it covers. It was found, for instance, that in Central Somerset the ratio of production of summer milk to winter milk is exceptionally high—somewhere in the neighbourhood of 2:1 (based on the months of June and December), and, this being so, it is very significant to read in the report that "the foremost function of Central Somerset is to provide a reservoir of milk for the London market, to be drawn upon when supplies cannot be obtained from more contiguous areas. Under normal conditions this happens chiefly during the winter months." At the outset, it seems anomalous that an area which is devoted mainly to summer production should have to rely for its justification on supplying reserves of winter milk to London. The paradoxical nature of this state of affairs is emphasised when it is realised that the bulk of the production of this area has to seek the low-priced manufacturing market for its outlet, and so low has the price been for milk sold in this market that it is only by heavy subsidies from the Milk Pool that it has been possible to pay prices that

approximate to the costs of production. The writers of this report conclude: "The producer's main problem in Central Somerset is to obtain the most profitable use of the summer milk, which, from the national viewpoint, is an evil which has to be endured to ensure a winter milk reservoir for the London market." If this sums up the position accurately, it is pertinent at least to consider whether, assuming the provision of a winter reservoir to be essential, this function should be delegated to an area that specialises in summer production.

### ARABLE VERSUS GRASS COUNTIES

And here some valuable information can be obtained by referring to the second report, "The Costs of Milk Production in England and Wales," a report based on costs supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture's advisory economists throughout the country. Part of the publication is given up to a comparison of the costs on groups of farms in each of the eleven Milk Marketing Board regions for the period November 1st, 1934, to September 30th, 1935. The Central Somerset area forms part of the Mid-Western Region, No. 9, comprising the counties of Somerset, Dorset and Wiltshire. Although it cannot be claimed that conditions in one section of a region are necessarily so similar to the rest of the region as to justify one in assuming that the average costs of the region are applicable to all parts of it, there is a general consensus of opinion that the M.M.B. regions do represent definite production types. It should be possible, then, to test the validity of the assumption that Central Somerset is a satisfactory reservoir for London's winter milk supply by comparing the costs in Region No. 9 with similar costs in a region whose production of milk is as high in winter as in summer.

The region that has been chosen for comparison in this article is the Eastern Region, No. 3, which comprises the counties of Cambridge, Suffolk, Isle of Ely, Norfolk, Huntingdon, Soke of Peterborough, and Lincolnshire. In this region the ratio of summer to winter production was found to be only 98 to 100 (compared with 119 to 100 in Region 9), and the cows averaged a winter yield of 1.88 gallons of milk per day (compared with 1.5 gallons in Region No. 9).

The following figures compare the more relevant costs on these two groups:

	Group 3 Eastern.	Group 9 Mid- Western.
Cost of production per gallon, year 1934-35..	9.43d.	8.91d.
Cost of food per gallon, year 1934-35 ..	5.29d.	5.24d.
Cost of food per gallon, winter 1934-35 ..	7.29d.	7.34d.
Cost of food per gallon, summer 1935-36 ..	4.08d.	3.62d.

There was remarkably little difference in the costs in these two regions. Costs per gallon in the Mid-Western Region were slightly lower than in the Eastern in total costs for the year, cost of food for the year, and cost of food in the summer period. Winter production, however, was carried on at a lower cost for food in the Eastern Region than in the Mid-Western. Moreover, the fact that the herds were larger in size in Region 9, and had a smaller proportion of level delivery contracts, would be expected to carry some advantage in cost.

The writers of the second report emphasise the tentative nature of their information, and it will be interesting to see how far the report on the year 1935-36, which should be published in the near future, will corroborate or possibly refute the findings of 1934-35. There is no reason, however, why the inferences drawn from the costs given above should not be accepted without reserve, and the general conclusion would seem to be that there is little justification for the survival of the Somerset milk shed simply on the grounds of providing London with its winter reservoir. Winter milk can evidently be produced as cheaply in the arable counties of eastern England, where, in fact, much of the food, such as sugar-beet tops, though charged at its full feeding value in the costs, is actually a by-product, and involves the producer in little or no actual expense.

### EFFICIENCY THE TRUE CRITERION

It is not intended to suggest that systems of dairy farming that have grown up and become localised in different parts of the country can or should be done away with without a very thorough enquiry into all the implications involved. For instance, the eastern counties appear at present to be able to produce at a cost scarcely higher than in the west, without involving the M.M.B. in the problem of disposing of a summer surplus at less than cost price. But it does not follow that an extension of production in the east would necessarily be undertaken at no greater cost than the present. Milk marketing has, however, become such a monopolistic business of late that the consumer, no less than the producer, is taking a keen interest in the activities of the M.M.B. Both producer and consumer have a right to expect that any action the Board may take shall be in the direction of increased efficiency, in the widest sense, and that everything shall be done to stimulate and encourage production in those areas and on those farms where it can most effectively be followed. The evidence of the reports cited here leaves it open to doubt whether the present policy of the Board is always directed towards this end.

## A NEW SHEEP CROSS IN YORKSHIRE

**S**IR FREDERICK AYKROYD, Bt., of Birstwith Hall, near Harrogate, is fostering an interesting experiment on his farm in connection with the crossing of Dorset Horn ewes with a Corriedale ram. The Dorset Horn breed is already one of our best-known types, particularly owing to its capacity to breed at any time of the year, whence it is valuable for supplying out-of-season lamb. The Dorset Horn has many other good qualities apart from this, for, though in general character it is a Down type of sheep, unlike the majority of the other Down breeds it has a white face and legs, while the skin is remarkably free from pigmentary colouring. This is specially valuable for ensuring a freedom from black wool, from which most of the other Down breeds suffer in greater or lesser degree. Such a characteristic is particularly undesirable from the woollen manufacturer's viewpoint, as this introduces complications in the manufacturing of woollen goods, arising out of the tendency for black fibres to spoil manufactured goods intended for use with light-coloured dyes.

The breeders of Dorset Horn sheep have not always been conscious of this particular advantage, while sheep breeders in general in this country have given very little consideration to woollen manufacturing requirements so far as home-produced wool is concerned. The general tendency is to treat the fleece as of secondary importance, in view of the predominating value which belongs to the carcass.

New Zealand sheep breeders pondered on this question in the latter part of last century. This arose out of the desire to take advantage of the frozen lamb trade with this country, without sacrificing unduly the value of their wool trade. Thus the prevailing breed in New Zealand at that time was the Merino, and it was not long before Long-wool crosses on to the Merino produced a type which gave the results desired. This type suited the local conditions so well that some breeders sought to create



A DORSET HORNED EWE, WITH THE CORRIE DALE (NEW ZEALAND) RAM ON THE RIGHT

a new breed from the Lincoln and Leicester crosses on to the Merino, and by the inter-mating of the cross-breds so produced. By the subsequent practice of selection to a kind of half-way type between the original parent breeds, the Corriedale breed was evolved. This was between fifty and sixty years ago, and the breed as it is found to-day is reasonably satisfactory as regards fixity of type and true breeding properties. The Corriedale is a polled white-faced breed with a fleece that commands a good opinion from the woollen manufacturer's standpoint, while its carcass qualities are already well known in connection with the Canterbury lamb trade. It has been a source of surprise to many people that the Corriedale was unknown as a breeding sheep to this country until the Empire Exhibition at Wembley. There, Corriedales were bought subsequently by a Scottish farmer, and they are said to be giving quite satisfactory results. This, in fact, was the source from which Sir Frederick Aykroyd purchased the ram which is being mated with Dorset Horn ewes.

## A WEEK OF GOOD REYNOLDSTOWN'S

**W**HEN the winners of three Grand Nationals turn out in the same race, and that race is at a Metropolitan meeting, then London rises to the occasion, and it rose nobly last Saturday, when Reynoldstown met Kellsboro' Jack and half a dozen Aintree aspirants of this year, in the Grand International Handicap Steeplechase at Sandown Park. Some idea of the size of the attendance can be gathered from the fact that the race-cards were sold out after the first event. Neither Reynoldstown nor Kellsboro' Jack won the race, and it had no immediate value as a guide to the Grand National of next month. Reynoldstown had made his first appearance for nearly twelve months earlier in the week, at Leicester, and, considering that he was a little lacking in condition, had given such satisfaction by finishing third to Red Hillman and Cygnis that he started favourite from Kellsboro' Jack. Reynoldstown made one mistake at Sandown which seemed to take some of the fire out of him, and his display thereafter was a little disappointing to his admirers. It may be that, after all, he will not be sent to Cheltenham to oppose Golden Miller. He would have to run a good deal better there to have a chance of beating Miss Paget's horse if the latter is at the top of his form.

The outcome of the Sandown race was a whirlwind display on the part of the eight year old, Mrs. A. E. Phillips' Rightun, who made all the running and won almost at his leisure from Silver Bow II and Bachelor Prince. There was hardly a moment when he looked like losing, except, perhaps, when he made a slight mistake at the last fence, for most of the time he was a dozen lengths clear of the next horse, and he still had six to spare from Silver Bow II as they passed the judge. Had Rightun been engaged in the Grand National, this performance would have been regarded as a bull point for his Liverpool chance; but he is not. He has been excused the ordeal for this year, at any rate. Brilliant horse as this winner of last year's Lancashire Steeplechase at Manchester and Scottish Grand National is, he is not the safest of jumpers, for he likes to tear along in front. He is, however, an exceptional horse round "park" courses, and he likes a right-handed course in preference to a left-handed one.

If it were not for this peculiarity one might say that the performance of the Grand National mare Pontet, who beat him so easily at Nottingham, was the best Grand National test of the season. Judgment may, however, be suspended about the value of the Nottingham win of Pontet until after she has run this afternoon for the Troytown Steeplechase at Lingfield, an event that should draw another great crowd, for there will be a bunch of

## STEEPLECHASING RE-APPEARANCE

promising National horses in the field. Silver Bow II is a horse that has not, so far, been too seriously considered as a Liverpool horse, for he is not a steeplechaser that came to the game in the orthodox manner. He began his racing career on the flat in France, and won an important race at Deauville. Then he sank in the scale, and was running in selling hurdle races before he was bought, after winning one, by the Epsom trainer, Walter Nightingall, for what seems now to be a mere trifling. Since he was schooled over a country he has gone from success to success, and is now a highly accomplished steeplechaser. There is no reason why he should not do as well at Liverpool as Davy Jones, a horse with much the same sort of antecedents, did the year before last. Bachelor Prince, a horse who has already been placed in a Grand National, did well to finish third in the Sandown race, and his owner, Mr. J. V. Rank, has in him a useful second string to his mare Cooleen.

Grand National horses that were out last week generally did well, though one of them, that popular old stayer, Ego—whose owner, Mr. Henry Llewellyn, has had such good rides round Liverpool on him—dropped dead at Gatwick—the second Grand National entry to come to a similar end in the last few weeks. The race in which he ran was won by Mr. Arthur Sainsbury's Blue Shirt, a young horse that has been steadily forcing himself into recognition this season. He has already been round Aintree without falling, and has won two four-mile steeplechases, so that there is nothing to cavil at in either his stamina or his jumping ability—and he has only 10st. 2lb. to carry, too!

There was no more popular win during the week than that of Davy Jones at Gatwick. The sympathies of the public are with Davy Jones and his owner's son, Mr. Anthony Mildmay, from whom the great prize appeared to be snatched when it was almost within their grasp the year before last. He won his race with great ease, jumping as well as he did when he led the Grand National field of 1936 over every fence except the last.

Apart from to-day's Lingfield race, the most interesting event of the future weeks will be the next appearance of Royal Mail. Mr. Hugh Lloyd Thomas, his owner, has now decided that he will ride last year's winner himself. Mr. Thomas is approaching his fiftieth year, and in all the records of the race there is no precedent for a jockey of this age riding a Grand National winner. Even the great Mr. Thomas Pickernell, who rode in seventeen Grand Nationals, was not so old as this when he had his third success in the race, on Pathfinder in 1875. Everyone, however, will wish Mr. Thomas and his horse the best of luck in their dashing venture.

BIRD'S-EYE.

## RING THEIR LEGS, NOT WRING THEIR NECKS DECOYS AND DIMINISHING WILD DUCK. By PERCY R. LOWE

**T**HE question of the possible part played by duck decoys in diminishing the numbers of wild ducks in Europe has, of late, excited a good deal of attention and discussion in ornithological and sporting circles.

This interest has probably been due in great part to the action of the British Section of the International Committee for Bird Preservation, in setting up a sub-committee of investigation to find out, if possible, whether the numerical status of wild geese and wild ducks in Europe is, in fact, slowly but surely sliding downhill to a point which calls for some combined action on the part of the national Governments interested. This sub-committee has therefore been concerned for some time in an endeavour to discover what are the factors which are exerting their influence, for good or evil, both on the immense breeding grounds of the Far North and in those European countries through which duck migrate or spend the winter.

That the numerical status of wild ducks is diminishing in North America to a point which is giving rise to grave anxiety is now, unfortunately, a fact which cannot be denied. In a recent pamphlet dealing with an enquiry into this problem which now faces the United States of America, Mr. Kermit Roosevelt states that "the conditions these men found [who made the enquiry] will be *profoundly shocking* [italics mine] to many hunters as well as non-hunters." Mr. Kermit Roosevelt is a sportsman of world-wide reputation, and not, therefore, likely to have been led away by hasty conclusions or an excess of sentimentality. Happily, the conditions in Europe at the present time do not seem

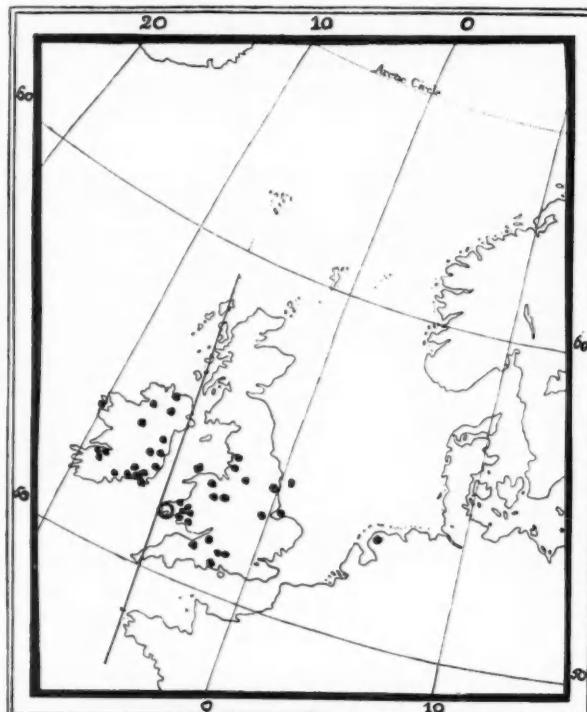


Chart showing the winter wanderings of teal. O = Decoy at Orielton, Pembrokeshire

to be in any way comparable to those in America; but in safeguarding a valuable sporting and economic asset one has to look far ahead, and also far afield. But not so very far ahead; for in this connection it may be stated that France, as regards her wild duck, is already virtually "shot out." This is hardly to be wondered at, when it is stated that in 1935, 1,500,000 licences were issued to kill birds in general, and that a close season for duck is barely observed. The consequences of this over-zealous shooting, unfortunately, do not entirely concern France herself; for there must be repercussions which are bound to affect other nations situated on the old migratory tracks pursued by wildfowl. In a word, if any link in the chain of migratory routes is broken, the evil result is bound to be far-reaching; for we are all, in our status as European nations, largely interdependent.

There are, of course, many factors which may combine, or which actually are combining at the present day, to diminish the numerical status of duck in Europe. These are too numerous and complicated to enlarge upon here. But one of them is the misguided drainage of marshes and swamps which formerly held up the water supply of the country concerned and kept the surface water at a constant level while, incidentally, forming sanctuaries for thousands of wildfowl and other forms of life. Another is improvident interference with the main breeding grounds in the Far North. Another, reckless shooting on the migratory resting grounds. It is, then, satisfactory to note that, except in one or two countries, the capture of wild ducks by means of decoys



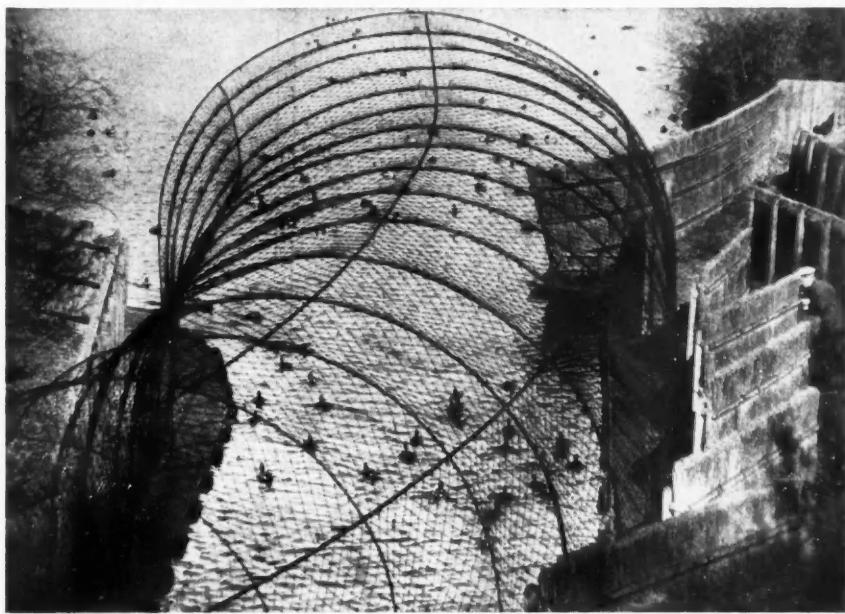
ONE OF THE FIVE DECOYS STILL USED IN GREAT BRITAIN  
Six more are occasionally used, out of forty-four recorded fifty years ago

would not appear to be one of these adverse factors at the present time. But the toll taken by one country in particular is very far above its fair share. Nevertheless, there is no disguising the fact that there is a general feeling on the Continent that the duck taken in decoys in Great Britain do constitute a definite menace to the sum total. That this feeling is unjustified has been proved beyond cavil by a recent report to the British Section of the International Committee by the specially appointed Decoy Investigation Group of the Wild Fowl Inquiry Sub-committee. This report will shortly be published along with other reports from different sections of the Sub-committee, dealing with other aspects of the entire problem.

In his now classic work on the subject of duck decoys, S. Ralph Payne-Gallwey (1886) gives a list of such as were either working then or had been worked in past times in Great Britain. This list approaches the total of 200. In days long since past decoying duck was an important and lucrative industry in Great Britain. Steamships carrying frozen meat to our shores had not been even thought of. Breech-loading guns had not been invented. Wild duck constituted an important variation of our home-bred meat supply. Ruffs and reeves were netted in the fens of Lincolnshire in hundreds for the London markets. The horizons of the Lincolnshire fens, to mention only one locality, were at times literally black with duck when migratory and local movements were occurring. Duck existed in their millions. What are the facts now? Payne-Gallwey in 1886 could only discover forty-four decoys in the whole of Great Britain. In the report of the Decoy Investigation Group, made after an exhaustive personal enquiry, it is stated that there were only five decoys in full use in 1936, and six more occasionally used by the owners for the supply of "the house" or as an occasional means of diversion. It is clear, then, that decoying duck in Great Britain as a paying concern is a dead, or all but dead, industry. It is dying out even as an amusement. The numbers taken in Great Britain by this method are, relatively to the total supply available, almost negligible.

In sixteen years (1920-35), Mr. Colin McLean, in his presidential address to the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society, gives the total number of duck taken in decoys in Norfolk as 146,000, a number which, at the lowest estimate, does not nearly approach half the total taken in one year by one of our near neighbours on the Continent.

Nevertheless, the Continental critic still continues to judge us on the evidence and facts of past history. Yet we may well pause to ask what do the facts of the present day, so briefly referred to, prove in regard to the diminishing status of our own wild duck

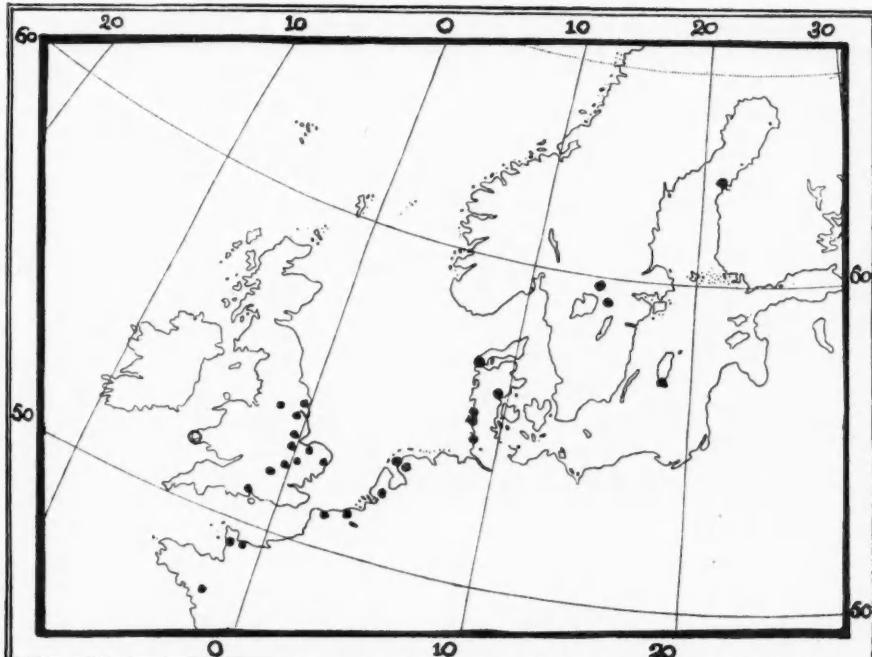


**CRITICISED ON THE CONTINENT AS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DECREASE OF WILD FOWL IN EUROPE.** If a percentage of the ducks were ringed instead of killed, we should discover more about their breeding grounds and migration routes

in particular and those of Europe in general. Surely this—if, in the brief space of a hundred years, or even fifty, a mere flash in time in the evolutionary history of our wild duck, the conditions of civilisation have been such as to make decoying on a commercial scale a game "not worth the candle," what may we expect in the near future unless the greatest care is exercised to guard the sources of supply by every possible means. Is not this an answer to those optimists who declare that there are just as many duck as ever there were?

An objection, however, to this line of argument may be made—and, in fact, has been made—on the ground that decoying duck in England is no longer carried on because wages and the market price no longer make it a profitable proposition. If that is the objection, the answer seems to be: then how can it pay Holland to decoy them and ship them in hundreds of thousands all the way to the London market? I do not know what the wages of a Fen decoyman may have been a hundred years ago, but I cannot believe that hundreds of thousands of British wild duck are going begging because of a change of economic conditions in bringing them to market.

But if decoying duck for profit is a dead industry, there is another and important use to which they may still be put. If, instead of wringing the necks of all the ducks taken in our few remaining decoys, a good percentage merely had their legs ringed and were released, the most important results would be soon forthcoming as to the migratory routes taken by these duck and the exact whereabouts of their breeding grounds. With this knowledge in hand we should not only be in possession of some very interesting facts, but we should perhaps be in a position to enter into negotiations concerning their welfare on their breeding grounds in other countries. Some three years ago Mr. C. W. Mackworth-Praed and Captain H. A. Gilbert reconditioned the Orielton decoy in Pembrokeshire with this object in view, and the results they have already obtained are of great interest and importance (see maps). Lord Ilchester at Abbotsbury is following suit, and others are taking the matter up. Mr. Colin McLean, too, in his presidential address (1936) to the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society, made the suggestion that a fund should be raised sufficient to purchase *alive* all ducks captured in our local decoys during the next few years at the market price of *dead* birds, such birds to be ringed and released. If, as he said, we could thus ring ducks to the number of, perhaps, 7,000 to 8,000 annually in our eastern counties, we should certainly acquire some considerable knowledge of their lines of migration and breeding grounds. Then would come the time for international conferences and reciprocal agreements.



**TEAL'S SPRING AND AUTUMN MIGRATION.**

In Summer individuals have been recorded in Northern Norway and the Russian Lakes. Both maps are charted by Captain H. A. Gilbert and Mr. C. W. Mackworth-Praed

## A CASUAL COMMENTARY

### ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

**T**HIS Saturday is the twelfth of February and Monday will be the fourteenth. That is surely near enough—a reasonable excuse for choosing St. Valentine's Day as a peg for a discourse. And let me begin modestly but firmly with the declaration that I am not asking anyone to send me a valentine. When, some time since, I wrote of Christmas cards and said that I wished somebody would send me a shiny or "frosted" one at Christmas, a number of kind people responded to what I now feel was a shameful piece of begging. They were the loveliest cards, some shining with silver and some with gold; one or two had been expressly made; from one the sender had neatly snipped out the last line of the poem because, as she told me, it was "too ardent." As Miss Fotheringay said of poor Pen's poems, I shall "ever, ever cherish them"; my chimneypiece still glitters like snow in the sun, but I do feel a little ashamed, and hence, this time, my coy protestation.

I have never myself ventured to send a valentine to anyone, except to my sister when she was a little girl. To her I used every year to write a poem which was supposed to come from one of the dogs or cats of the household, and that was a sufficiently innocent amusement. I do not even know whether a new valentine can now be bought for money. Once upon a time the windows of toy-shops and small stationers were filled with "comic" valentines of singularly repulsive aspect; but those, I trust, are dead. For that matter, so ignorant am I that I did not know, until the learned and ever helpful Dr. Brewer told me so, that the saint's real name was Galantin, which he translates "a lover, a dangler." The corruption is certainly preferable, for the original name suggests something admirable when blended with cold ham, but to modern ears scarcely romantic.

So far had I progressed with my article when there came to me one of those bits of good luck which do occasionally befall poor but deserving authors. It appeared that in my very own house there was, quite unknown to me, a secret hoard of ancient valentines. They are so precious and fragile and delicate that I dare hardly touch them. There are five in all, and they are all made, more or less, of what is called, I believe, embossed lace paper. At any rate, it is a form of paper which to-day has fallen to baser uses and sits under plum cakes. There is no clue to their exact age, but, at the most moderate computation, I think they must have been sent by great-uncles to great-aunts, and they are so elegant and so exquisite that the great-aunts must have clapped their hands for joy. Perhaps they are a little earlier than the charming one here reproduced. First of all, I take quite a simple one. In a bower of lace there stands a golden building rather like the Albert Memorial. Curving round its base is a spray of green leaves, and round the spire is written, in a pretty, copper-plate handwriting: "I'd be with Thee where'er Thou art." From the next one the centre piece has, alas! vanished, but there are particularly fat and engaging little cupids round it, a beautiful coloured posy of heartsease beneath, and above a scroll inscribed: "You alone can make me happy."

The third is in the shape of a heart, having its outer edges made of crinkly gilt paper. Inside the

gilding are festoons of white roses, inside them again green branches, and at the very core of the confection a gilt cupid drawing his fatal bow. That one has no motto; but on the fourth is written—and I suspect the handwriting to be the same as on the first one: "Hope bids me ask thy faithful love." This has forget-me-nots and an enchanting landscape in miniature—a lake, a bridge, a tall tree, and in the distance just such a "cottage of gentility" as two young people might dream of for their first setting up house. I like it the best of all, but perhaps for ingenuity and artifice, as Mrs. Malaprop might say, it must yield to the last. Here, flanked by green leaves and blue flowers, are an embossed gentleman playing the lyre, and an embossed lady with wings, waving her wand and presumably inspiring him. Above is the motto encircled in gilt: "Be always mine"; but that is not all. You turn down the motto ever so gently, and behind it is hidden a small cupid peeping out from behind the bars of a cage. He is the sweetest, the most irresistible little person.

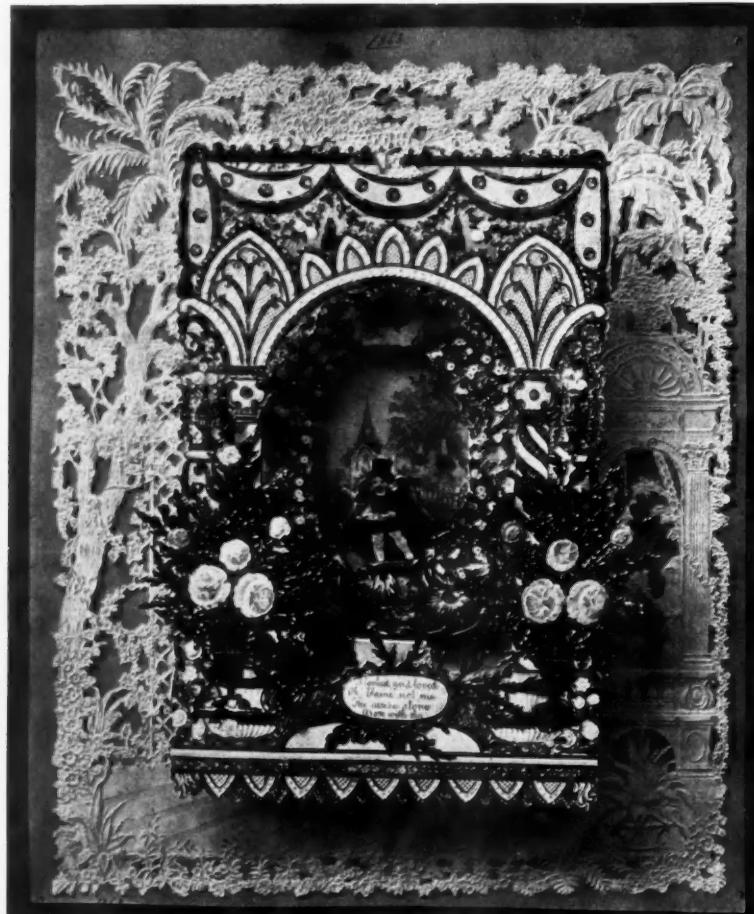
A certain aim he took  
At a fair vestal, throned by the west;  
And loosed his love-shaft smartly from his bow,  
As it should pierce a hundred thousand hearts.

If he could not pierce great-aunt's heart nobody and nothing ever could.

Did young ladies always know who it was that had sent them these delicate tokens, or was there a delightful element of wondering and uncertainty? Did some bashful gentleman, who had never had the courage to pay more than the mildest of attentions, who had perhaps only looked and longed in despair—did he suddenly grow bold under the cloak of anonymity? Were valentines taken seriously, or were they only gallant little jokes? I wish I knew. At any rate, when the pretty housemaid received the valentine and the letter signed "Your love-sick Pickwick" she cannot have had much doubt who had sent it; but did she receive it?

For me and all good Pickwickians St. Valentine's Day is above all a Pickwickian anniversary. It is at once a day of rejoicing and of mourning. It saw an important step in the progress of Mr. Weller's first love, since he posted to Mary the card depicting, it need scarcely be said, an indelicate young gentleman in a pair of wings superintending the cooking of

two skewered hearts, with the spire of the church in Langham Place in the background. It also saw a British jury for ever disgrace themselves by giving, largely owing to the incompetence of Mr. Sergeant Snubbin, that outrageous verdict in Bardell v. Pickwick. And now, I ask again, did Mary ever receive her letter and her valentine, or was all Sam's inking himself wasted? We never hear of it again, and yet surely the subject would have been mentioned when the parties met once more and indulged in that innocent and insidious amusement of folding carpets. We are told that Mary left Mrs. Nupkins's for another service at Ipswich before moving to Clifton, and the precious letter with the downhill direction squeezed into one corner may have arrived too late. It is my belief that the cook, in a fit of jealousy and having received no valentines, did not forward it, but kept it basely for herself. B. D.



A VALENTINE OF 1863.  
From Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson's Collection

## CORRESPONDENCE

### THE FIRES ARE BURNING DAY AND NIGHT

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The curse of foot-and-mouth disease has fallen on North Dorset. There are three monster bonfires burning within a quarter of a mile of this cottage. Not gay, exciting bonfires, but sullen, sinister ones, and the smell that comes from them is acrid and offensive.

The cows who gave us such good milk—Molly, Daisybell, Snowdrop—will no longer watch us so trustingly over the fence, for they are all killed and their bodies are being burnt. Not by quick cremation, but slowly, on great funeral pyres. By day we see black smoke rising, and flames light up the night. There is no getting away from the tragedy.

Our cheerful lane is changed. A policeman sits in a little wooden shed at the gate of the farm, and large white bills are posted up on the walls, telling of the plague within. No one without permission is allowed inside; the policeman guards the gate, and it is his duty to see that boots coming out are disinfected.

He belongs to the county, and is sorry for the farmers. He knows there is no real compensation for their loss, and how depressed they feel at the killing of their beasts. He tells us that, though this plague is bad enough, there is worse: anthrax, which is infectious

to humans as well as animals. But anthrax, because of this danger, may only be dealt with by the police. "We wear rubber gloves," he said, "and even then it's dangerous; one of our sergeants got it, and in four hours the poor chap had gone west."

We all chat to the policeman as we walk up and down our lane. He is glad of a little break in his watch; and as we meet our neighbours we greet each other with the same questions: "Are there any more outbreaks?" and "What about So-and-so?" So-and-so is a small, struggling farmer who also lives in our lane, right in the centre of the infected area. At present, his five cows are safe; but this plague falls on beasts so suddenly, and he fears from hour to hour. His one hope is that his cows are elderly and are nobodies in the stock-breeding world, so we hope he may escape, for it is the highly bred who succumb first.

Ten miles away, the star herd of the county is no more. That tragedy will not soon be forgotten. It was a noted prize herd, which had taken years to breed. It was not only the finest in England, but the best in the world. Its beasts were shipped to Australia, the Argentine, and European countries, and the prices they fetched would stock an ordinary farm.

To-day is market day in Shaftesbury, but the town is nearly empty, and certainly no one is market-merry. We feel like people under a curse, but it cannot now last much longer. It is too grim a situation to have much humour; but it did cheer us up a little when a young farmer called out: "Come and see us when we are out of prison."—CARINE CADBY.

### A GERMAN HUNTING LODGE

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—The beautiful hunting lodge, known as Moritzburg Castle, near Dresden, was built originally by Duke Moritz, of the Wettin family of Saxony, in the sixteenth century. The great Elector Augustus the Strong, who became also King of Poland, gave it its present baroque form in 1722, employing the famous Dresden Architect, Pöppelmann, for this purpose.

Moritzburg is still in the possession of descendants of the Wettin family, who reside in and hunt from the castle which rises so picturesquely from the lake backed by magnificent deer forests. Public roads and paths run through the latter, and the historical rooms of the castle are open to visitors at certain times. These are full



IN THE DEER FOREST



THE CASTLE OF MORITZBURG



FRIENDS OF ENEMY RACES

of memories of the Chase, covering many centuries. One room is hung with tapestries made entirely of feathers from game shot on the estate, and on the walls of the great dining-hall are displayed a fine array of antlered heads. Oil paintings show Saxon dukes and kings through the ages, hunting deer and boar, and encouraging their small sons to do the same on tiny spirited ponies.—H. AUSTEN.

### HEREDITARY FOES

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I send you an attractive little picture (above) of two friends who appear to be without any sense of the usual hostility between their respective races. The rabbit is wholly at ease within the terrier's legs.—M. O. HENCHOZ.

### ICELAND OYSTER-CATCHER IN LANCASHIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—About mid-November an oyster-catcher was shot at Heysham, North Lancashire, bearing a ring upon the leg with the following inscription: "Mus: Nat: Reykjavik: Iceland: 996."

The Director of the Museum informs me that it was marked as a young bird on June 19th, 1937, at Hvammur, Rangarvallasýsla, in South Iceland. This is the second Icelandic oyster-catcher to be recovered in Great Britain, the first, Rh 4447, being ringed in East Iceland on July 19th, 1934, and recovered in Pembrokeshire on April 21st, 1935. Two bred in the Faroe Islands have been recovered in Cheshire and County Mayo respectively.

A Danish scientist has separated the British breeding oyster-catcher from the Scandinavian as a sub-species, calling it *Hæmatopus ostralegus occidentalis*, as it has a thicker beak and longer wings than the Scandinavian, *H. o. ostralegus*. A further attempt to make the Iceland and Faroe birds a sub-species called *H. o. melocophaga* was not accepted by the British Ornithological Union.—H. W. ROBINSON.

### WATER-RAIL FEIGNING DEATH

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—On Wednesday, December 15th, at one of our duck feeding places, I saw that a water-rail was in one of our large wire run traps used for taking rats. It was running up and down quite nimbly when I was ten yards away. On my walking up to the trap, the rail raised both wings above its back, so that the tips of both primaries touched, and remained rigid for a moment. Then both wings closed and the bird fell on its side, and lay as if dead. This surprised me, as it was impossible for the bird to have received a mortal injury.

I raised both ends of the wire cage, and, by tilting one end, let the apparently lifeless corpse slide on to the grass.

Immediately it touched the grass the bird jumped to its feet, and ran off into the reeds. I was very much surprised and pleased, as the water-rail is a great favourite of mine.

I have released nearly a dozen water-rails from these wire run traps this season and several in past years, but I have never seen one so perfectly feign death before.—JIM VINCENT.

Feb. 12th, 1938.

**CITIES OF REFUGE**

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—Londoners who have to run helter-skelter for narrow doorways in a sudden downpour of rain may look enviously at this photograph. It shows a modern shelter, both useful and pleasant to look at, in Stockholm. It was lately put up in the centre of the city at a tramway station, and may have saved many colds in the head.—NORSEMAN.

**"COMPLICATED SIMPLICITY"**

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—May I thank you for your most excellent and sensible review of the Mars Exhibition? COUNTRY LIFE is a rock of sanity and wholesomeness in the flood of twentieth-century experiment. It would be mere bigotry to reject the offerings of this exhibition out of hand, but the exponents of this style would serve their cause better by dropping all that solemn nonsense of "structural expediency" and "realism," and instead offer it to us frankly as a new and modish range of forms, an alternative to Tudor or Queen Anne. One fails to see that their formula of flat roofs, flower-troughs and bent tubing has any more "structural expediency" than the pitched roofs and moulded woodwork that many of us still prefer. Nor can one admire a "realism" that designs houses on the assumption that in England the sun shines 365 days in the year, that window-cleaners are plentiful and cheap, and that human beings do not mind having to go down on hands and knees to find a book.

By all means let us enjoy these stimulating new shapes and proportions, for what they are; but we are not to be persuaded that comfort, convenience, and beauty have been withheld from us until A.D. 1938.—G. E. MOODEY.



A SHELTER IN STOCKHOLM

**POETRY'S REWARD**

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Some of your readers may remember seeing in your pages a little while ago some verses of mine about broken bellows. The result was two pairs of bellows as birthday presents. So I believe in COUNTRY LIFE as an advertising medium!—GRACE JAMES.

**A PEREGRINE FALCON BUILDING ON THE GROUND IN SAND DUNES**

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—In the British Isles the peregrine falcon breeds nowadays on cliffs near the sea or inland. In western Europe it also nests on cliffs, but going eastwards one can find quite regularly peregrines' eyries in old nests on trees. In the tundras of Northern Europe and Asia it also breeds on the ground.

In Holland the peregrine falcon was found only twice as a breeding bird, though occurring rather commonly on migration and in winter. Both the eyries were situated in quite an exceptional way which I hope will interest British bird-lovers.

The first time (1926), a young peregrine of about three weeks old was found on the ground in the vast sand dunes amid a large colony of herring gulls with a few common gulls, in one of our West Friesian Islands. The young falcon was ringed, and got away safely. Though a thorough search was made next season on the sand dunes, the birds were not observed again.

A few years later, in 1930, our second Dutch peregrine's eyrie was found, this time again on the ground in the sand dunes of an uninhabited lonely sandplate near one of the West Friesian Islands, where also herring and common gulls breed. The eyrie, containing three eggs, was found in mid-April, and the finder, not knowing the eggs, unhappily, took one of them and showed it later to a bird-lover who at once recognised it as an egg of the peregrine. A few days later a small party of bird-lovers took up the long journey to the



A DUTCH PEREGRINE'S EYRIE

**John Peel's Fox Hounds:**

Burthwaite	Lucy
Belman	Litter
Britain	Lively
Bowl	Lofty
Charmer	Melody
Crafty	Merry
Dally	Polly
Dancer	Royal
Drunkard	Ruby
Glory	Stormer
Leader	Tower
Miller	Weelome

Lucy	Litter
Lively	Lofty
Melody	Merry
Polly	Royal
Ruby	Stormer
Stormer	Tower
Weelome	

**AN AUTHENTIC LIST****JOHN PEEL'S FOXHOUNDS**

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—While on holiday, a little off the beaten track in the Lake District, I had the good fortune to come upon a most interesting relic of John Peel. After a grand walk from Mungrisedale over Bowscale and down into the valley of the Caldew, I dropped into an old grey stone farmhouse near Mosedale, where tea was offered.

The usual kindly hospitality was extended, and not only was I treated to a sumptuous tea, but was shown all manner of interesting things, among them being a portrait of the huntsman, a pair of his spurs, and a card bearing the names of his foxhounds.

The portrait I was familiar with, and the spurs were an interesting personal relic; but it was the names of the hounds that especially intrigued me. In the song, which we all sing, the names of the hounds are Ruby, Ranter, Ringwood and Bellman. In this list it will be noticed that only two correspond. But what a grand list of dog names! Compared with many of the artificial names that dogs so often bear, every one of these rings true.—WALTER J. C. MURRAY.

lonely sandplate, hoping to find and to observe the falcons on their strange and unexpected breeding place. Happily, all was still intact when the party landed.

On the top of a small sand dune, the two remaining reddish brown eggs were lying in a shallow hollow scratched out in the sand amid a scanty vegetation of marram grass. A few pellets lay near the eggs, which, to our great

satisfaction, were still warm.

From the top of the sand dune we had a marvellous view over the tidal flats and the rather rough sea, and with our glasses we could observe the falcon standing on the flats on a dead common gull which it had killed, apparently, just before. The tiercel was not seen that day.

After taking some photographs of this strange eyrie, we left this beautiful place, in order not to alarm the birds further.

It was our plan to return after a few weeks to observe the young falcons, but, unhappily, a period of very windy and stormy weather followed. What we feared had already actually happened. The eyrie was completely blown over by the sand, and the eggs, thus covered, were forsaken

by the birds. They did not even lay again, but left the spot. In later years they did not return either. On other islands sometimes peregrines are observed throughout the breeding season, often feeding on gulls and terns, which breed on these places in colonies; but never again was an eyrie found on the sand dunes.—FR. HAVERSCHMIDT.

**A FIFTEENTH CENTURY WINDOW AT SWINDALE**

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Reading a report in *The Times* of January 10th, describing the last service being held on the previous Sunday in the little church of Swindale which, like the neighbouring church in Mardale, is to be submerged by the new Manchester water scheme, I remembered that a small window on the north side contains some



IN A DOOMED CHURCH

ancient glass of fourteenth-century date. The subject of the window is a woman wearing a crimson dress and yellow cloak. The glass is of older date than the church, and was, I understand, rescued from a rubbish heap. A few years ago, the Rector of Clifton (another Westmorland parish) told me that he considered that this glass originally belonged to his church and he hoped some day to get it back again. Perhaps now Clifton will be able to make good its claim; but, whatever happens, I hope that this old glass will be preserved, and not drowned under the water with the little church and adjoining grammar school.—H. J. SMITH.

**THE PRIME MINISTER**

In the recent Warwickshire Supplement to COUNTRY LIFE it was stated in error that Mr. Neville Chamberlain's constituency was the Ladywood Division of Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain's constituency is, of course, the Edgbaston Division of that city; he represented the Ladywood Division from 1918 to 1929.

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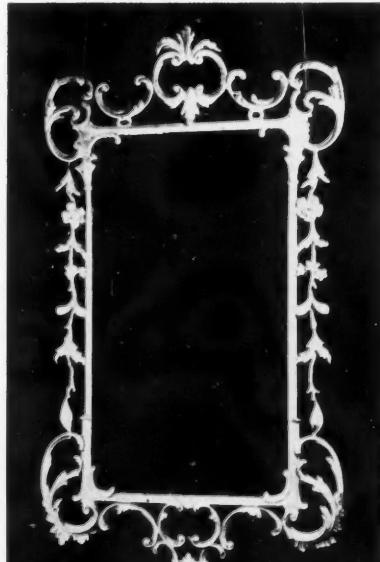
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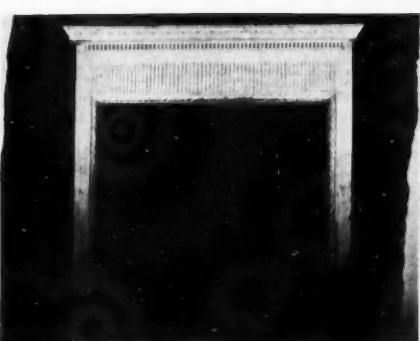
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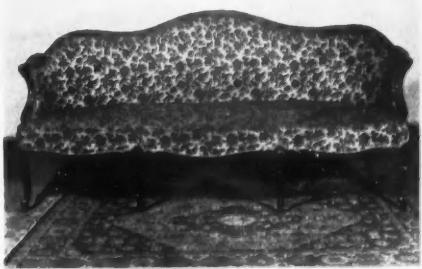
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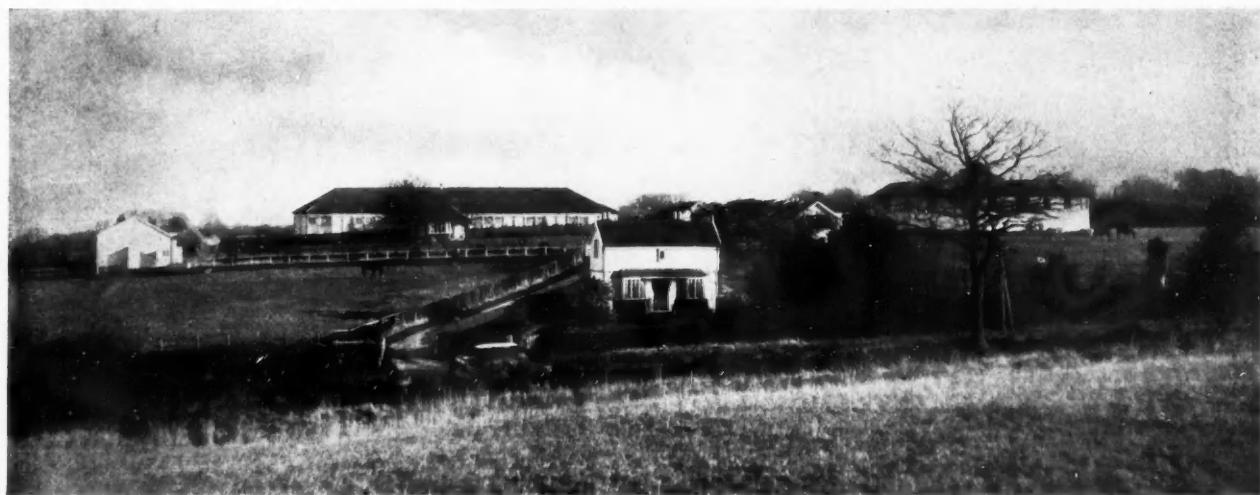
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# THE HON. DOROTHY PAGET'S STUD

## 1.—THE BROOD MARES



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE ELSENHAM PADDOCKS

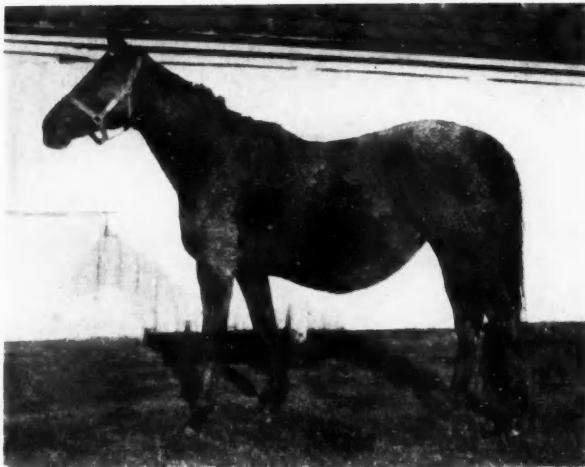
To the enthusiastic onlooker in the bloodstock-breeding world there is an intense fascination in reading each chapter in the life-story of the wealthy racing owner. Some owners, like Lord Astor, begin with the purchase of mares; others, and they form the great majority, enter by way of the yearling market. The inevitable gamble of this eliminates a few. To many more the occasional disappointments act as a stimulant. The true sufferer from "bloodstock fever" has no transient ailment, and high-priced purchases merely amuse him or her. There is a desire for something deeper, something more satisfying. The transition from buyer to breeder is inevitable, for the ultimate object in either case is to lead in a Derby winner whose very conception was personally arranged with the Epsom race in view. H.H. the Aga Khan has been through all these stages with success. Lord Glanely—though his Derby has yet to come—has experienced the same cycle. The Hon. Dorothy Paget has reached the half-way stage. Her yearling purchases—which, like those of the Aga Khan and Lord Glanely, have in some cases been sensational—are getting fewer but her bloodstock-breeding activities are increasing rapidly. Her success as a breeder may some day reach the goal of the bloodstock-breeder's aim.

This prologue has been written for a reason. It was my own viewpoint when I recently visited Miss Paget's stud at the Elsenham Paddocks in Essex. I went there simply out of curiosity. The weather was as uninviting as it well could be. Despite it, I came away satisfied with all I saw. There are the foundations of "classic" winners there. I can here thank Mr. P. Purcell—Miss Paget's manager—in retrospect for the time and trouble he expended on my visit. After his seventeen years at the National Stud at Tully, and the further period he spent with Sir Alec Black, he is no doubt immune to the trials and tribulations of journalistic visits.

The brood mares must here be the subject of my article. The yearlings will be dealt with in my next. Numbering thirty-six in all, the old stagers—Celiba, Hesper, and Doushka—can be mentioned in passing. Celiba, who made a name as the dam

of Micmac, who ran third in the Oaks of 1930, is now in her twenty-second year, and cost Miss Paget 910gs. in 1935. She appears to be in foal to Noble Star, whose dam was Hesper. Hesper, through her sire, Herodote, and her dam, Amoureuse, was inbred to Roi Hérode, the sire of The Tetrarch. She is due to foal in March to the Derby and St. Leger winner, Windsor Lad. His outcross blood, combined with his streak of Carbine, might suit her admirably. The foal will be interesting. Doushka, a daughter of Tetratema, who, like the North Derby winner, Roidore, came from Dorval, won the Liverpool Autumn Cup of 1926. She was bought by Miss Paget for 3,000gs. five years later. Desert Cloud, a grey son of hers by Blandford, was a grand-looking youngster. Unfortunately, he did not train on. Doushka has been satisfactorily mated with Teddy's son, Truculent.

These are the only three of the thirty-six mares that can be counted as among the pensioners. All the other thirty-three are approaching or are in the prime of their lives as matrons. Noble Star's half-sister, Easter Bonnet, fills the eye as one. By the Derby winner, Grand Parade, and so of the Orby sire-line, she is a mare of Miss Paget's own breeding, and is carrying a foal by Truculent. Another trio full of interest are Killala Bay, Lamlash, and Islay II. All grand brood mares to look over, they descend—like Fairway, Pharos, and Fair Isle—from Love Wisely's daughter, Anchora. Killala Bay is a half-sister to Miracle, by Son-in-Law's son, Bucks Hussar, from Brodick Bay, she from Scapa Flow's three-parts sister, Rothesay Bay. Lamlash is an own-sister to Brodick Bay. Islay II is a half-sister to the same mare by the French sire, Kantar, from Rothesay Bay. Killala Bay, probably with the successful combination of Phalaris or Cyllene blood with that of Son-in-Law in view, has been mated with and is in foal to Felicitation, a son of Colorado that won the Ascot Gold Cup. Lamlash has been satisfactorily covered by the Derby and St. Leger winner, Felstead, whose double line of Carbine should suit her admirably. Islay II is carrying a foal by the Two Thousand Guineas winner, Colombo. Dorigen, who won the Lincolnshire Handicap with 9st. 1lb. on her back in 1933,



Frank Griggs

DORIGEN, the Lincolnshire Handicap winner, who cost Miss Paget 6,600 gns. and is now carrying a foal to the Derby and St. Leger winner, Windsor Lad



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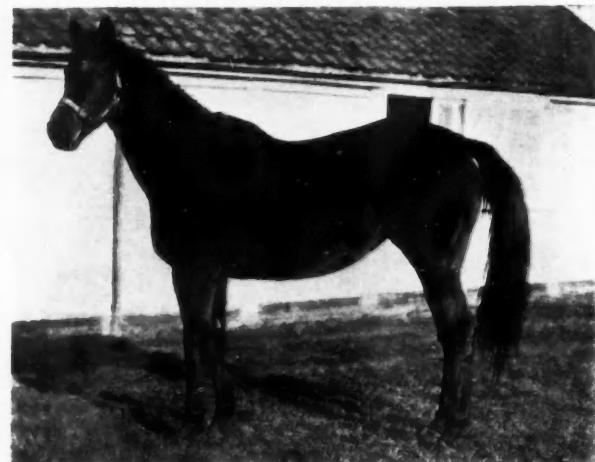
FAIRYLAND, a half-sister to Orpen, by the Two Thousand Guineas winner Colorado, from Harpy. Fairyland cost 2,800 guineas as a two year old, and is now in foal to Bahram's half-brother, Dastur



**Osway**, a young daughter of the St. Leger winner, Fairway. Miss Paget gave 9,100 gns. for her as a yearling. Now in foal to the Derby winner, Felstead

is another charming brood mare. She would stand out on looks in any paddock. Her sire was the Coronation Cup and Champion Stakes winner, Franklin. Her dam, Trilogy, was an own-sister to the dual Ascot Gold Cup winner, Trimdon, and was the dam of the Oaks winner, Light Brocade. Dorigen is in foal to Windsor Lad. No query will be possible concerning the stamina of her offspring. The breeding of it—if a colt—is that of a Derby winner.

To continue, Egeria (1927), Fairyland (1930), Sister Clover (1927), and Jamaica (1930) are an interesting quartet. All are near relations to famous horses. Egeria is an own-sister to Zambo, who ran-up in Solario's St. Leger, by Sunstar from Santo's daughter Airashii. Fairyland is by the Two Thousand Guineas winner, Colorado, and, like Sir Alfred Butt's successful stallion, Orpen, is out of Harpy, a Swynford mare. Fairyland was bred at Lord Furness' Gilltown Stud, sold as a yearling to the late Sir John Rutherford for 3,100gs., and was bought at his death by Miss Paget for 2,800gs. Sister Clover has Friar Marcus as her sire and Miss Sainfoin as her dam. Miss Sainfoin was a successful brood mare of a brood mare line. Her daughter, Naldera, won the Egyptian Oaks. Jamaica is another product of the Gilltown Stud. Her sire was Phalaris. Her dam, Love-oil, is known as the dam of Ecstasy, Saracen, Trinidad, and other winners. At the moment Egeria is carrying a foal by Blenheim's half-brother, King Salmon. Fairyland and Jamaica are expecting foals by Dastur. Sister Clover, unfortunately, slipped twins to the Gold



**SISTER CLOVER**, a daughter of Friar Marcus—Miss Sanfoin. She was bought for 3,400 guineas as a four year old. Half-sister to Naldera, winner of the Egyptian Oaks

Cup winner, Bosworth. Further to be noted are Deva, a young Gainsborough mare that is in foal to Noble Star; and Mark Time, a six year old by Black Gauntlet's son, Black Watch, that was from Little Mark, a Friar Marcus mare. Mark Time is a particularly promising brood mare that will soon show a return for the 3,000gs. that Miss Paget paid for her as a three year old.

She appears in foal to Sir Richard Brooke's horse, King Salmon.

As daughters of Tetratema, Fairway, and Solario respectively, Patrician, Osway and Speckle command attention. Patrician, who comes from Gainsborough's famous daughter, Portrait, is due to foal to Son-in-Law's son, Winalot, in March. Osway is a four year old from Neil Gow's daughter, Oswyn, the dam of the Goodwood Cup winner, Sans Peine. Miss Paget paid 9,100gs. for Oswyn at the Doncaster Yearling Sales of 1934. She is in foal to Felstead, and should be an ideal mate for a horse of the Son-in-Law line. Speckle was another expensive purchase. The price paid for her in 1933 was 6,200gs. By Solario, she is from Postmark, a Friar Marcus mare. A foal by the dual Ascot Gold Cup winner, Trimdon, is expected from her in May. This horse will also be responsible for the foal of Taquinette. A Buchan mare, she is from Tormentilla, by Phalaris—once again the Son-in-Law blood on Cyllene. Last com: Orison and her daughter, Olifa. Orison was by Friar Marcus, from Orlass. Bosworth will be the sire of her foal when it arrives in March. Olfa is by Buchan. The Lavington Park stallion, Easton, is responsible for the foal she is carrying. ROYSTON.

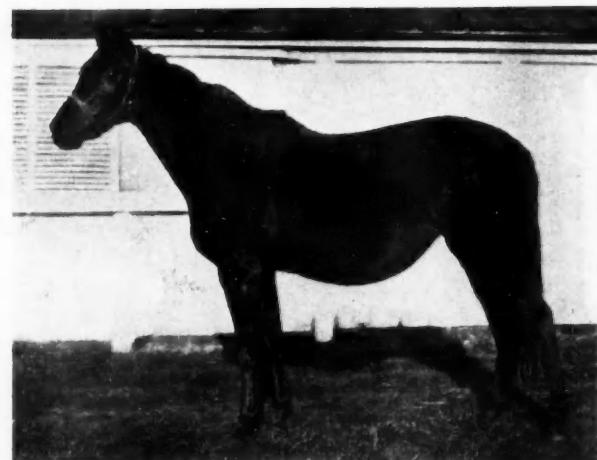


**THE HON. DOROTHY PAGET'S STUD MANAGER, MR. PERCY PURCELL, AND HIS SON, WHO ASSISTS HIM AT ELSENHAM.** Mr. Purcell was for seventeen years at the National Stud



Frank Griggs

**JAMAICA**, a half-sister to Legatee and other big winners, by Phalaris—Love-oil. Now carrying a foal by Dastur



Copyright

**MARK TIME**, by Black Watch—Little Mark, cost 3,000 gns. as a three year old. Now in foal to King Salmon

# This England . . .



*The Stour, near Dedham Mill—Essex*



THERE is a peace about the flat lands of England that steals upon you unawares. Though you may be a lover of downland and sea, yet will this England charm you in its turn. No sudden views are here, no tumbling waters in the folded hills, but great wide skies whose pearly dawns and flaming sunsets, unhidden, last the longer. Slow are the streams, yet deep and strong—the very name of Stour implies a firm or powerful stream. This outward gentleness oft belies an inward strength in English things (and Englishmen). Even your Worthington conforms in this, for gentle upon the palate though it is, yet is the rich strength of the earth within it—tamed only by unhurried making and a slow maturity.

## THE ESTATE MARKET

### SCOTTISH SALES INCREASING



THE WHITE HOUSE, MILFORD-ON-SEA

**O**RIGINALITY of plan and elevation is combined in the Hampshire seaside residence known as The White House, Milford-on-Sea. The freehold of 6 acres will, as a whole or in four lots, come under the hammer of Messrs. Fox and Sons and Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, on February 24th, at Bournemouth, by order of the executors of Mrs. M. Z. Walker Munro.

**SALE OF PERTHSHIRE SPORTINGS**  
**CAPTAIN J. M. COBBOLD** has sold the Perthshire sporting estate of Craganour, 21,500 acres, between Loch Erlich, Loch Garry and Loch Rannoch. The sale, subject to contract, has been effected by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and Captain Percy Wallace, the factor being Mr. A. Macdonald of Aberfeldy. Craganour adjoins the 38,750 acres of Rannoch Lodge and Talladh-a-Bheithe, which also came into the market early last autumn. Craganour is a forty- to fifty-stag forest and 600-brace grouse moor. There is first-rate fishing in rivers and lochs. The 14,000 acres of forest are surrounded by such well known properties as Atholl, Dunlastair and Corrieviekie; and the two estates of Rannoch and Talladh-a-Bheithe, which are still for disposal by Captain Cobbold. Fears of interference with the game by reason of work on the great Grampians electricity scheme are past, and the figures of sport are rapidly mounting to the old averages. This is seen, for example, in Rannoch, where last season 1,183 grouse were shot, compared with 448 two years ago.

**"THE LADY OF THE LAKE"**  
**CLOSE** association with Sir Walter Scott's detailed study of the country for the writing of "The Lady of the Lake" lends special interest to a property that has this week come into the market. It is the late Sir William Rowan-Thomson's Gart and Mollands estate, on the Teith, in the western part of Perthshire. It has been said that so minute was Scott's study of any district which he intended to work into his novels or poems that, if he had cared to do so, he might have emulated Michael Drayton's "Chorographical Description of all the Tracts, Rivers, Mountains, Forests and other Parts of this Renowned Isle of Great Britain." Undoubtedly he spent much time in the Callander district, on or near the Teith—"I went into Perthshire, to see whether King James could actually have ridden from the banks of Loch Vennachar to Stirling Castle within the time supposed in the poem" ("The Lady of the Lake"). The Gart and Mollands, over 2,000 acres, includes a mansion on the banks of the Teith. A good mixed bag can be obtained, including grouse, pheasants and partridges, and there is trout fishing on both banks of the Teith. The trustees have instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices to offer the property by private treaty. The Teith flows from Loch Vennachar, which, noted for its scenery, is a beautiful water about five miles long and a mile and a half broad. It is referred to in Scott's notes on "The Lady of the Lake." He mentions the Teith, too, "Who shunn'd to stem the flooded Teith,"

and in a footnote adds: "Two mountain streams, the one flowing from Loch Voil, by the Pass of Leny; the other from Loch Katrine, by Loch Achray and Loch Vennachar, unite at Callander; and the river thenceforth takes the name of Teith. Hence the designation of the territory of Menteith."

#### VIEWS IN SNOWDONIA

**WELSH** offers by Messrs. H. Lidington and Co. include Cyfronydd Hall, Montgomeryshire, the property of Mr. Humphrey D. Lynes. It is five miles west of Welshpool on the road to Machynlleth, and extends to 1,300 acres. The property includes Cyfronydd Hall, a small mansion erected in red brick with stone dressings and mullions, about 450ft. above sea level, with views beyond the mountains of Dinas Mawddwy to Cadair Idris. There are seven dairy farms and 300 acres of woodland, carrying exceptionally heavy timber. Their client acquired Cyfronydd ten years ago, and since has spent a considerable sum of money re-building practically all the farm buildings and modernising the house, erecting three cottages, extending the water supplies, and bringing the place into thorough repair. It is a nice sporting estate, with fishing in the Banwy.

Next Tuesday, in Shrewsbury, Farley Grange, Yockleton, 31 acres, will be submitted by Messrs. Alfred Mansell and Co.

Captain C. E. D. Cooper has purchased Eastcourt House, midway between Cirencester and Malmesbury, which was for many years the home of the late Judge Randolph. The estate, 484 acres, is in the V.W.H. country, and includes a stone residence of Georgian character, partly dating from 1662, with a fine Jacobean staircase. Messrs. Hampton and Sons were associated with Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff in the sale.

Already this year a good many sales have been carried out by the Cirencester office of Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff, some of which are: Westfield, Minchinhampton, after the auction, on behalf of Mrs. W. M. Parker, to the Hon. Miss Royds, for whom Captain Nelson Rooke, agent to the Duke of Beaufort and Berkeley Castle Estates, acted. This is a Cotswold residence, designed by one of the Barnsley Brothers, and standing in 1½ acres facing the Minchinhampton golf course, 600ft. above sea level. A feature of the terraced gardens is an iris walk. The firm has also sold The Manor House, Yatton Keynell, Chippenham, with 82 acres, in conjunction with Mr. R. R. Henshaw, to Captain Hunter. This is an untouched Tudor manor house, dated 1659, with stone fireplaces, some of which will be exposed during alterations. The original staircase is of unusual design.

#### LARGE ACREAGES

**THE REV. J. W. H. TOYNBEE** intends to dispose of Freemantle Park Farm, Hannington, Basingstoke. The eighteenth-century residence is about 600ft. above sea level, adjacent to downlands which belong to the property. It has been modernised, and the farm has a new set of model buildings. There are a bailiff's house, cottages, and 454 acres. The land is suitable for a pedigree flock. The

agents are Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock.

The residential and sporting estate, Kirby House, Inkpen, near Newbury, comprising an Early Georgian residence with 746 acres, has been sold by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock, and the auction which was to have taken place on February 22nd is cancelled. The firm has also sold Street Ashton Lodge, near Rugby, in the South Atherstone Hunt, a residence built thirty years ago on an elevated site surrounded by well wooded gardens and pasture, in all about 22 acres.

April auctions by Messrs. Hampton and Sons will include Foys, Chetnole, a stone house, seven miles from Sherborne and Yeovil; and Ladywood, Worth, on the fringe of Balcombe Forest. It is a modern house.

#### NO. 145, PICCADILLY

**T**HE future of No. 145, Piccadilly, the Town house of Their Majesties the King and Queen, as Duke and Duchess of York, is under consideration by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, and probably, like so many other Piccadilly mansions, No. 145 may not again be a private residence.

Mr. Lloyd George has disposed of Dwyfor House, Addison Road, Kensington, and has taken a house in Victoria Road, Kensington. Dwyfor House was disposed of to a client of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, and Messrs. Knight and Co. acted as agents on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George in regard to Dwyfor House. The Victoria Road lease was sold through Messrs. Lawrence, Hisgrove and Galsworthy and Messrs. Chas. Saunders and Son.

New Year transactions by Messrs. J. Ewart Gilkes and Partners include the following sales: Nos. 5, Eldon Road, Kensington, and 30, Marlborough Street; 9, Alexander Square; 17, Mulberry Walk, Chelsea (with Messrs. Dickens and Co.); 41, Ovington Square; 53, Chelsea Square; 10, Draycott Place (with Messrs. Way and Waller); and 31, Flood Street, one of a terrace of sixteen new houses.

Messrs. George Trollope and Sons have sold the freehold, No. 81, Tufton Street, Westminster; and, with Messrs. Saunders and Golmick, have disposed of Nos. 73-75, Marsham Street. They have also sold the Freak estate lease of No. 54, Princes Gate, which was for many years the residence of the late Viscountess St. Cyres.

Properties recently sold by Messrs. Watkin and Watkin are Mynturst, Leigh, the country seat of the late Sir Henry Bell; a Tudor house, Polingfold, Leigh Hill; the old Georgian residence, Meanvale House, Earlswood (with Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.); Poppy's Corner, Earlswood, with 6 acres; and a freehold building estate at Reigate.

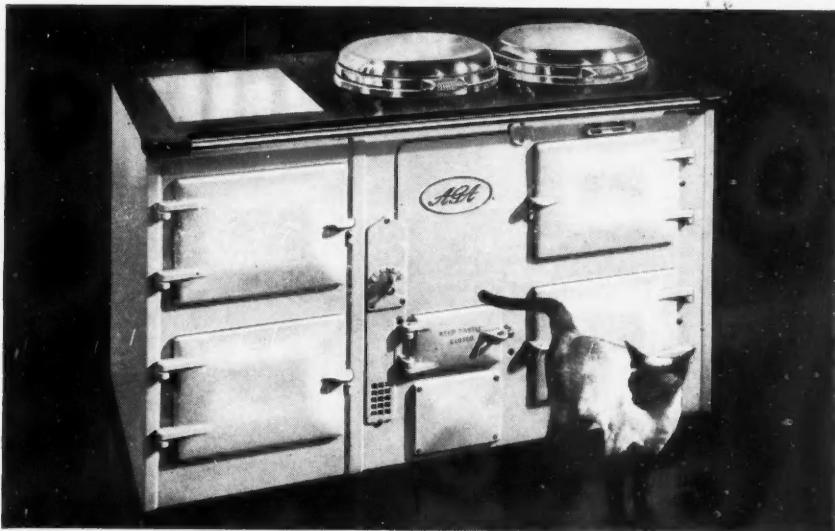
Among freeholds sold by Mrs. N. C. Tufnell's agency are: Romany, on Wentworth golf course, in 3 acres; Herons Brook, Sunninghill, and 12 acres; Lynedale, Longcross, and 7 acres, close to Chobham Common; Fox Cottage, Shurlock Row, and The Den, Winkfield Row, the latter with Messrs. Gribble, Booth and Shephard; and leaseholds dealt with are Lynwood, Church Crookham (with Messrs. Kingham and Kingham); and Manor House, White Waltham. ARBITER.

# PROMOTE YOUR COOK to an AGA Cooker!



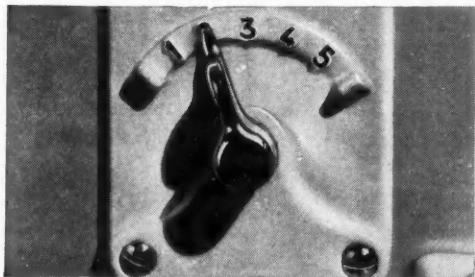
COMPTON MACKENZIE SAYS:

*"The Aga which was installed in my house on the island of Barra two years ago has burnt steadily night and day ever since. The economy of it is incredible. The luxury of it is exquisite. My Siamese cats consider the top, covered with a blanket, provides them with the finest lodgings outside Siam."*



**1 The Aga saves more than it costs.** Burning constantly night and day, week after week, your Aga cannot burn more than £5 worth of coke a year (at 40/- per ton). That is the guaranteed maximum. The Aga pays for itself out of the money it saves you in fuel, and brings other abundant savings both in food (less shrinkage) and in cleaning. It is as easy to clean as a china plate. You can wipe

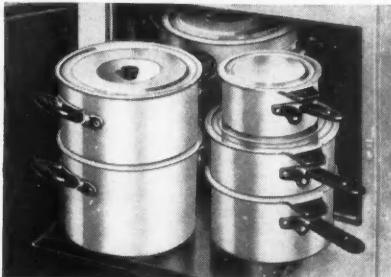
the bottoms of your pans with a clean towel — there is no combustion dirt to blacken them. Kitchen walls and curtains keep spotless, for Aga heat is as clean as sunshine. And there are no fires to light. There is an Aga model for every kitchen, to cook for two or two hundred. From £50, or by hire purchase over 1, 2, 3 or 4 years. Can you afford NOT to own an Aga?



**2 Automatic Heat Control.** The Thermostat illustrated here keeps the four ovens and the three hot plates always ready at their right temperatures. The oven moisture, as well as the temperature, is controlled. Even the flue speed is stabilised. The Aga was designed by a scientist who won the Nobel Prize. Its vital fire parts are made of the new Chrome-Steel alloy, insulated by 18 cubic feet of Kieselguhr.



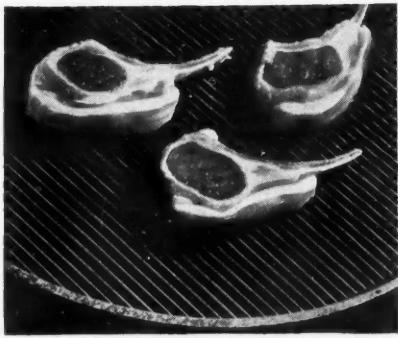
**3 "Let's talk Turkey."** This turkey roasted itself. No one basted it. No one worried about the oven temperature. The Automatic Heat Control took entire charge of the roasting job. 2,592 cubic inches is the huge capacity of the Aga roasting oven (also of the Aga baking oven)—big enough for a 25-pound turkey.



**4 Meals can be kept Waiting.** Stacks of pots and pans can be piled into this Aga oven and kept waiting indefinitely. In this oven you can also simmer casseroles, stews, soup, hams or Christmas pudding without attention—even overnight. In another oven (there are 4 in this model) you can heat 86 plates or bottle 57 lbs. of fruit.



**5 Ten Saucepans at once** on top of the Aga. The two high-speed hot plates measure 140 square inches. The warming plate measures 220 square inches. The Aga boils five pints of cold water in less than five minutes. You deserve an Aga Cooker.



**6 The Aga griller** grills like red hot charcoal. Deep ridges radiate an intense heat from below, sealing the meat rapidly and burning it slightly, to give the authentic grill flavour.

(The word "Aga" is the registered trade mark of Aga Heat Ltd.)

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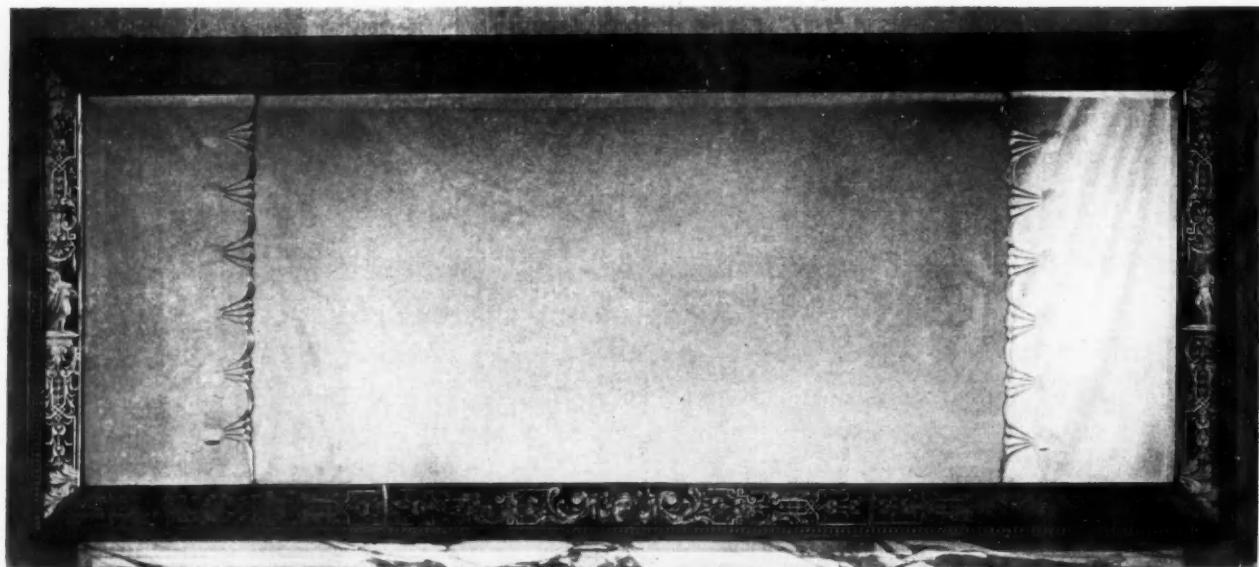
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M & C

## MRS. DAVID GUBBAY'S COLLECTION OF FURNITURE—III



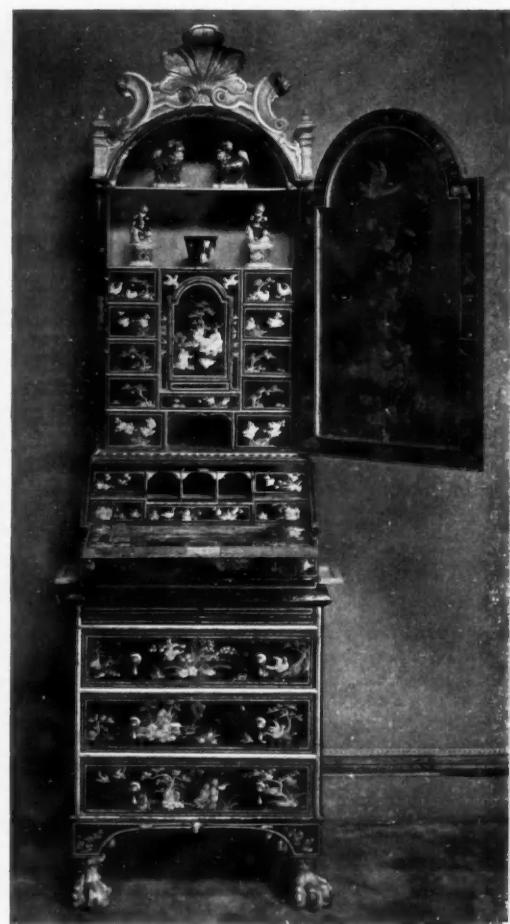
1.—MIRROR FRAMED IN A BORDER OF RED AND GOLD VERRE ÉGLOMISE. *Circa 1690*

**A**T her house in Hertford Street, Mrs. David Gubbay has brought together some remarkable specimens of English furniture of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, specialising in gilt gesso, japan, and needle-work. Some of her walnut and japanned furniture was illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE, October 19th, 1929; and her large array of mirrors, (which show their full development and varied framing from the Restoration to the close of George I's reign), on February 15th, 1930. The specimens illustrated in the present article are, in most cases, acquisitions since the latter date. The horizontal mirror (Fig. 1) is a fine example of framing in *verre églomisé*, a process imported from France in William III's

reign, in which a design printed on paper was applied to the back of the glass which had been previously varnished. When the varnish was dry, the paper was moistened and rubbed away, leaving "the lines of the picture perfect and distinct" on the glass. The ground was then coloured and the ornament overlaid with leaf silver. The small figure, who dances and plays the guitar, on the right-hand border, is balanced by one on the left making music with tongs and poker. The pattern of the top and base repeats on either side of a human mask. In a second mirror the design is of interlacing arabesques relieved against a black ground. In both mirrors the field is made up of three plates, the two lateral plates being scalloped and overlapping the central



2.—CRESTING OF A PIER GLASS MIRROR, WITH THE ARMS OF THE THIRTEENTH DUKE OF NORFOLK. *Circa 1710*



3.—BUREAU IN TWO STAGES IN OLIVE GREEN JAPAN. *Circa 1715*

## IN THE GILLOW TRADITION



Our photograph shows one of the many decorated rooms in Waring & Gillow's Showrooms, where fine furniture is displayed in appropriate surroundings. The Settee, copied from a model of the Queen Anne period, is typical of the fine reproduction work for which Waring & Gillow have long been famous. It is covered in silk velvet with an exquisite piece of *petit point* needlework as a back panel. The carved Card Table is in walnut and the low pedestal, also in walnut, has broad boxwood margins inlaid on the top.

**WARING & GILLOW**  
(1932) LTD  
**OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W1.**

BOLD STREET LIVERPOOL 1 (MUSEUM 5000) DEANSGATE MANCHESTER 3

plate. In the red japan mirror (Fig. 5) the brilliant scarlet ground of the frame is painted with floral sprays, exotic birds and other Chinese detail, as well as with diapered reserves. The outer and inner borders of the frame are gilt; the framing of the upper mirror plate is stepped, and surmounted by a cresting having certain details carved in high relief, while the minor enrichments are carved in low relief in gesso. Of about the same date is the mirror (Fig. 2) displaying in a shaped and carved cresting the arms of the Duke of Norfolk, with the coronet and motto "Sola virtus invicta." The arms are: quarterly, 1 Howard, 2 Brotherton, 3 Warren, 4 Fitzalan. The two supporters, a lion and a horse, are carved in high relief. The mirror dates from the lifetime of the thirteenth Duke of Norfolk (1683-1732), who succeeded to the dukedom in 1701 and married in 1709 the daughter of Sir Nicholas Shireburn, "with a fortune of more than £30,000," a remarkable dowry.

There are several fine mirrors hung on the staircase, in the dining-room and the morning room; among these, a graceful mirror from Wroxton Abbey, of which the height is accentuated by a narrow border of mirror glass to which pierced gilt detail is applied; and an unusual large and composite mirror from Ravensworth Castle, on which pilasters of glass support an entablature with capitals and fillets of gilt wood.

There are two small japanned bureaux, examples of the imported art which provided colour and a gay background for the pageantry of life. In one (illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE, October 19th, 1929) the ground is olive green, painted with Chinese scenes and personages in gold and silver on the desk flap and drawer fronts. The Chinese taste is abandoned in the upper stage, upon which delicate enrichments in gold are painted. The small bureau (Fig. 3) is brilliant in colour, its full olive green ground relieved by birds, flowers and figures in gold, and a carved and gilt cresting. The interior of the upper stage is shelved for china, and fitted with small drawers and a central cupboard. Below the desk fittings is a dressing drawer, with its many japanned boxes, and also a folding slide. The pigeon-holes, and the upper section of the upper stage are painted red, in effective contrast with the olive-coloured japan. The door of the upper stage is faced with a shaped mirror plate. A little later in date is the card-table, made of soft-wood, japanned in the Chinese taste. The slender cabriole legs in this are enriched with a shell and husk pendant, while the top and frieze are japanned a deep copper-coloured aventurine, and decorated with reserves closely adapted from Chinese ornament (Fig. 4). The drawing-room, in which most of the most interesting pieces in this collection are gathered, is a complex of brilliant colour in which there is no discord, and in which the fresh colours of the needlework carpets underfoot are matched by those of the Early Georgian tapestry panel, by Joshua Morris, on the wall, and the fine needlework on two walnut settees.

M. J.



4.—CARD-TABLE JAPANNED IN CHINESE TASTE *Circa 1720*  
(*Above*) Top of the card-table



5.—AN EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY MIRROR

### EARLY CHINESE PORCELAIN

A COLLECTION of early Chinese porcelain, inherited from the late Mrs. Mary Mitchison, which comes up for sale at Messrs. Christie's on February 22nd, includes some well modelled figures of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). Among these is the figure of an immortal, holding a pomegranate; his face and hands are in biscuit, while his robes are coloured blue and turquoise. There is also a very unusual pair of vases in heavy stoneware, with pear-shaped bodies and turned-over lips. The decoration on the bodies consists of chrysanthemum flowers and foliage modelled in relief, coloured purple and turquoise on a turquoise ground. These vases come from the well known Benson collection; and from the same source comes the barrel-shaped garden seat decorated with a horizontal reticulated band, with a design of birds and flowering plants in yellow and aubergine on a turquoise ground. The upper and lower sections of the seat are engraved with sprays of flowers coloured turquoise and white on a dark blue ground. An Early Chinese commentary upon Ming wares mentions "beautiful barrel-shaped seats, some with open-work ground, the designs filled in with colours, gorgeous as cloud brocades," which applies to such pieces as this seat. There are also a pair of kylins, modelled as seated on their haunches and overlaid with aubergine, turquoise and brown glazes; and a large group of a deity seated on a rockwork throne, with a child at the base. The faces and limbs of the two figures are glazed in grey, while their robes are coloured aubergine and turquoise.

**The Collection of  
EARLY CHINESE POTTERY AND PORCELAIN  
ENGLISH XVIII<sup>th</sup> CENTURY FURNITURE AND RUGS**

the property of

The Right Honourable

**THE LADY STRATHCARRON**

and inherited from

**MRS. MARY MITCHISON**

deceased : late of

**Blundell House,**

**CAMPDEN HILL, LONDON, W.8.**



A Figure of Shou Lao. Ming



A Figure of a Deity. Ming



A Sheraton Mahogany Sideboard. 48 ins. wide



An Adam Mahogany Side Table. 54 ins. wide



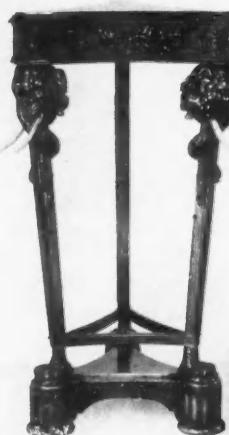
A Large Group of a Deity.  
31 ins. high. Ming

which will be Sold at Auction by

**MESSRS.**

**CHRISTIE,  
MANSON  
& WOODS**

On TUESDAY,  
**FEBRUARY 22, 1938**



One of a Pair of Adam  
Mahogany Torchères

**At their Great Rooms, 8, King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1**

Telephone: Whitehall 8177 (Private Exchange)

Telegrams: "Christiart, Piccy, London."



## 1938. CARS TESTED—IV: THE FORD EIGHT

**I**NTRODUCED some years ago as the Popular Ford, this, the smallest vehicle from the Dagenham stable, has been one of the most popular and successful small cars ever produced. For some time it was famous as the £100 Ford; but now, alas! owing to the increased cost of materials, the price has had to be raised, and it stands at £117 10s. for the ordinary model and £127 10s. for the *de luxe* model, which is the car I had out on trial. On the other hand, one must remember that one now gets very much more for the money, since the 1938 version of this car is a great improvement on the original.

I can speak with knowledge, as I use one of the original versions for my own purposes in the country, and, though I have nothing to complain of, I must admit that the new model is, in many respects, a great improvement. The roominess of the body, for instance, has been greatly increased by clever construction, and now, as an 8 h.p. four-seater, it must be one of the most spacious on the road. This has slightly increased the weight, but the gallant little engine appears to be quite able to deal with the additional load, and the performance is excellent for a vehicle in this range of price.

Another great improvement is in the brakes, which are now mechanically operated on the Girling system and are really excellent. The stopping distance is good, the pedal pressure required is light, and the brakes are smooth in action and give the driver a lot of confidence.

The body fitted is still of the two-door type, but these doors are very wide, so that getting in and out is easy, and even the necessity for folding down the backs of the front seats to get at the rear seat does not make the operation difficult, the

extra width of body allowing ample room. This extra width has been cleverly achieved by bringing the body sides out, so that the running board is reduced to a very small width. It is, however, useful for getting into the car, though for getting out one can step straight into the road.

The *de luxe* saloon, which was the one

or black. Among special items of equipment are a combined clock and concealed ash-tray in the centre of the dash, while there are also concealed ash-trays for both rear passengers. There is a sun visor with a vanity mirror in the back for the convenience of lady drivers; and there are a roof light and side ventilator cowls.

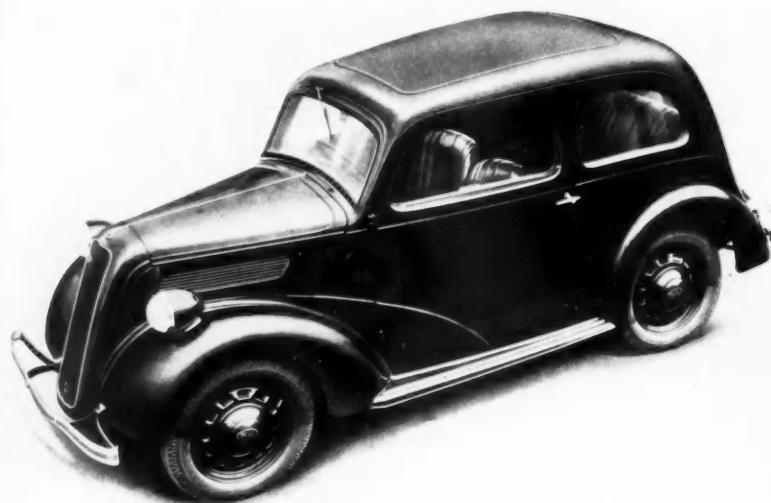
Direction indicators, which, when not in use, fit flush into the side pillars, are fitted. There are dual wind-screen wipers and a metal spare wheel cover; and there is also remote control for the rear blind. Both front seats are quickly and easily adjustable.

The instrument panel faces the driver, and is neat and, if anything, rather too brilliantly illuminated for night driving. The large speedometer is flanked on either side by a petrol gauge and an ammeter, while on the passenger's side is a large cubby-hole with a cover.

The engine itself is well known; but certain improvements have been made which have undoubtedly had an effect in making it yet smoother and quieter. The modifications include the use of four-point suspension on live rubber; while main and cam shaft bearings are babbitt-lined and detachable for longer life and quick, economical replacement where necessary.

## THE MONTE CARLO RALLY

AFTER the results for the Monte Carlo Rally had been announced a change was made as it was decided that Mr. Walley's car was not 100 per cent. British, and the car to win the Barclay's Bank Cup for the best performance by an all-British car became the Talbot Ten with the Vauxhall Ten second.



THE FORD EIGHT

I tested, has the mudguards and head lamps finished in the same colour as the body-work. These bodies are available in three shades: vineyard green, Coronation blue,

## SPECIFICATION

Four cylinders, 56.64mm. bore by 92.56mm. stroke. Capacity, 933 c.c. R.A.C. rating, 7.95 h.p. £6 tax. Brake horse-power, 23.4 at 4,000 r.p.m. Side valves. Three-bearing crank shaft. Down-draught carburettor. Coil ignition with automatic advance. Three-speed gear box with synchromesh on second and top, and central lever. Girling type mechanical brakes, and pistol type hand brake. Over-all length, 12ft. 4½ins. Weight, unladen, 16cwt. Saloon, £117 10s. *De luxe* saloon, £127 10s.

Performance  
Tapley Meter

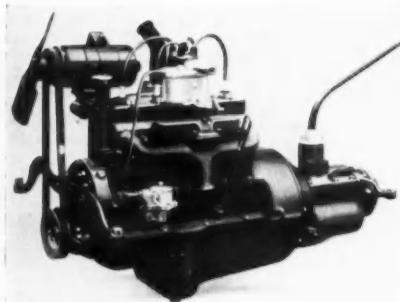
Gear	Gear Ratio	Max. pull lbs. per ton	Gradient climbed
Top	5.5 to 1	150 lbs.	1 in 14.9
2nd	9.71 " 1	320 "	1 " 6.9
1st	16.88 " 1		

Acceleration

M.P.H.	Top	2nd
10 to 30	14 sec.	8 sec.
20 to 40	14 "	—
30 to 50	24 "	—

From rest to 50 in 29 seconds  
 ¼ mile from rest in 28 seconds  
 Timed maximum speed 58 m.p.h.

Brakes  
 Ferodo-Tapley Meter 90%  
 Stop in 14 ft. from 20 m.p.h.  
 " " 34 " " 30 "  
 " " 92 " " 50 "



The engine and gearbox of the new Ford Eight



Wide door and seat folding back

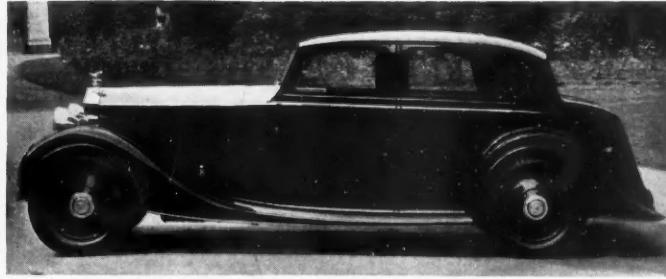
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## SAILING TOWARDS THE SUN

**T**HE progress of modern methods of locomotion has had the sad effect of making it almost impossible to find anywhere pleasant for a holiday in July, August or September away from crowds. As the conditions become annually worse, the search for a means of spending a successful holiday is opening up new places and new seasons.

Obviously, it is easier to recommend a guaranteed recipe for a successful cocktail than for a successful holiday. With certain

Well organised cruises nowadays head straight for the patch of sun nearest to the English coast, choosing calm waters and interesting ports of call throughout the journey. Most of the cruises include land excursions in their fares, which usually vary between £1 and £2 per day in first class. Probably the most original and thrilling of all cruises is the Booth Line's monthly sailings to Manaos, that ancient city 1,000 miles up the Amazon River, in the heart of Brazil. To reach it means

Leaving Liverpool on March 23rd, the *Duchess of Atholl* will call there, on her way to Dakar, Casablanca, and Lisbon. The C.P.R. Easter cruise, with the *Duchess of Richmond*, leaves on April 14th, takes only eleven days, and costs but 19 guineas. It includes Madeira, Lisbon, and Casablanca. After Easter the popular £1 per day cruises with the Mont class vessels will be resumed.

Other good Easter cruises are on the *Voltaire* or the *Vandyck*, of the Lamport and Holt Line, sailing on April 14th. The former visits the Canary Islands, Casa Blanca, Santa Cruz de la Palma, Las Palmas, Teneriffe, Madeira, and Lisbon. The trip takes eighteen days and costs 25 guineas. The *Vandyck* in that time will be visiting the French and Italian Riviera resorts, which will all then be at the height of their season. On May 7th the *Voltaire* leaves for the Dalmatian coast, Venice, and Sicily, taking twenty-four days and costing 34 guineas. On May 14th the *Vandyck* will sail for the Atlantic islands on a two-weeks trip, the fare for which is 18 guineas.

Here a reminder is not out of place that in February the ever-delightful Italian Riviera offers particular attractions to golfers. The Italian National Open Championship will be played off at Sanremo on February 20th and 21st, and will be followed by mixed foursomes on February 22nd, when amateurs will be coupled off with professionals. This is always an interesting competition, and we

hear of golfers who have already fixed up their partnership.

On the 23rd of the same month will begin the Italian Riviera International Amateur Championship.

The Royal Mail Line's popular *Atlantis* is scheduled to visit West Africa and the Atlantic islands, sailing on March 26th. Free Town, the Gold Coast and Bathurst are all included in this twenty-six-day 45-guinea trip. Almost as soon as she gets back, the *Atlantis* will be off again (April 23rd) for a leisurely three weeks' tour of Sicily, the Adriatic, and the Dalmatian coast, the fare being 39 guineas. On nearly all these vessels, beds, windows, swimming pools, shops, running water, cupboards, and other "hotel" amenities are provided. There is ample deck or covered-in room for those who do not wish to join in the thousand and one games, sports, competitions, and parties, which make days pass so quickly and friendships, not to say romances, ripen so easily.

In addition to the cruises suggested above, there is no doubt that leading travel agencies, such as Thos. Cook and Son, can provide more extensive and more detailed suggestions. But, whichever cruise is chosen, the ingredients of health, excitement and interest are stronger than in any other form of holiday, particularly now, as they enable one to miss the worst months here and return to enjoy and appreciate England at her best and most radiant season.

A. MOURAVIEFF.



W. G. Meredith

### SPLIT AND THE MOUNTAINS OF THE DALMATIAN COAST

ingredients you know what sort of a cocktail will result; but with a holiday, too much depends on the individual. But of all holiday suggestions, the most likely to achieve universal approval is cruising.

Always in season—and never better than now, when at home we are passing through the most treacherous months of the year—a cruise holiday enables one to follow the doctor's advice of a holiday free from worry, to go to the maximum number of places in maximum comfort, minimum time, and at minimum price. The astounding increase in the numbers of persons choosing this form of holiday prove that "there must be something in it." At this very moment thousands of holiday-makers in different parts of the world's high seas are basking peacefully on sunny decks of comfortable vessels where everything is done for their comfort and amusement, where their only care is pleasure, and drinking in sights such as made Edward Shanks write :

O Memory take and keep  
All that my eyes, your servants, bring you  
home.

Most people can visualise the Sugar-loaf dominating Rio de Janeiro, or the sub-tropical vegetation on the coasts of the West Indies, the sweep of the Bay of Naples, or the might of the Rock of Gibraltar. But only those who have actually seen them can really appreciate and feel all that no description or photograph can express.

visiting Oporto, Lisbon, Estoril, Madeira, with all the novelty, interest and beauty of these places; crossing the South Atlantic and sailing through the Narrows and the greatest jungle in the world, seeing strange and beautiful sights all the way up. With 12,000 miles first-class travel, food, and shore excursions, and interest such as no other trip can provide, this seven-week return voyage costs but £75, next sailings from Liverpool being on March 18th, April 8th, and May 17th.

This month the Canadian Pacific Company's *Duchess of Atholl*, one of the most famous liners employed in the cruising trade, leaves on February 17th for a 32-day cruise to the West Indies—and under that name are included ports of call such as St. Lucia, Port of Spain, Havana, Miami, Las Palmas. To spend February and March in those waters, 55 guineas is no waste of money.

Before deciding finally on which cruise to take, it is advisable to visit the offices of well known companies specialising in cruising, like the Orient Line or the Blue Star, whose *Arandora Star* is as synonymous with cruising as the Ritz with hotels. Such companies usually have some novel and attractive suggestion. For Egypt, India and Ceylon, the Bibby Line have almost weekly sailings; while Elder Dempster ships leave for West Africa several times a month.

At this season, and preferably nearer Easter, Madeira is a popular port of call.

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## GENTLEMEN OF THE WHITE COLLAR



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To Pytchley old House, let all sportsmen repair.  
What a string of fine horses, and riders you'll see,  
Each vie with his neighbour in spirit and glee,  
So while they're indulging themselves in their cups,  
I'll tell you the name of some of these bucks.  
—("The Pytchley Hunt," 1796.)

**F**INE horses indeed, fine riders, great huntsmen, "bucks" all, pass by in colourful cavalcade through the pages of Major Guy Paget's "The History of the Althorp and Pytchley Hunt" (Collins, 3 guineas). They are no author's puppets, but vivid, living personalities, against a background of unrivalled hunting country, Whyte-Melville's "acres of woodland and oceans of grass," with stone wall, timber, bullfinch, and brook lying like reefs across the grassy sea. How well "Snaffles" caught the spirit of it in his picture, "The Finest View in Europe," seen from the saddle across the Spratton Vale to Brixworth!

Whatever may be said about the influence of environment on character, there seems no doubt whatever on the power of the Pytchley country to produce and attract "characters." There is Richard Knight, the first huntsman on the records and first

recorded author of the saying, addressed presumably to his noble master: "Come on, my lord, the more you look the less you'll like it." After the firm and beneficent personalities of the first two Earls Spencer comes, in 1798, the great John Warde with his twenty-two stone, his cheap hunters, and his patient methods which made his field often so impatient. "The best of company at all times, he was possessed of a shrewd wit, and some of his sayings might make a passable supplement to the wisdom of Solomon" such as: "Half the goodness of a horse goes in at his mouth," and "Never believe a word any man says about a horse he wishes to sell, even a Bishop."

Then there was Musters, whose power over his hounds was uncanny; and after him Osbaldeston, the greatest "character" of them all, who "left a stink behind him" in every country he hunted. Nevertheless, he stayed seven years with the Pytchley, and won the approbation of Surtees. So they go—George Payne, the sixth Earl of Chesterfield, Thomas Smith, the fifth Earl Spencer (the Red Earl), in whose time the beautiful and tragic Empress of Austria graced the meets of the Pytchley. Unconventional, the Empress carried a fan out hunting, preferred beer, and used to smoke, before the gentlemen too! C. E. G. H.



THE RED EARL, THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA, AND "BAY" MIDDLETON

*Both illustrations are reproduced from "The History of the Althorp and Pytchley Hunt, 1634-1920," by Guy Paget, published by Messrs. Collins.*



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## THE MOUNTAIN ASHES AND WHITE BEAMS

**F**OR some reason or other, the mountain ashes and the white beams have never enjoyed the popularity of many of their cousins in the pyrus family, despite their many claims to recognition. Not only do many gardeners continue to overlook the ordinary mountain ash or rowan (*Sorbus Aucuparia*) when making plantings of ornamental trees, but they also appear to be ignorant of the numbers of beautiful sisters and cousins of this well known native that, formerly known as *Pyrus*, are now grouped under the generic label of *Sorbus*. There is really a great future for this group of trees, if only gardeners would realise their possibilities. There are few medium-sized decorative trees that combine such grace of habit and elegant foliage with such a lavish display of berries in the autumn. Many of them are quite showy in flower, and a few are well worth growing for the beauty and brilliant colouring of their dying leaves. As a race they are easy to please, and can be trusted to give a good account of themselves almost anywhere and everywhere and in any ordinary garden soil. They never look out of place on a lawn, and are no less effective planted in a border or in the wild garden, where they associate well with such things as birches, heathers, gorse, and azaleas. Where there is plenty of space, no one will regret investing in a collection of the various species that are now available, and even the smallest garden should have at least one specimen.

Our native mountain ash has several fine forms, among which the one with bright orange yellow fruits called *Sorbus xanthocarpa* (*fructu-luteo*) is one of the most desirable. It makes a fine tree, rather more erect in habit than the type, and is always a conspicuous object in the landscape in the late summer and early autumn, when laden with clusters of its bright yellow fruits. Two of its hybrid descendants, called *decurvensis* and *hybrida*, are both excellent trees, too good to neglect by those in search of autumn colour. Formerly known as *S. pinnatifida*, under which name it is still commonly supplied, *S. hybrida*—which is a natural hybrid between the Swedish mountain ash and our own native—makes an upright tree with a rather rounded head, that never fails to compel admiration in the autumn, when its shoots are hung with clusters of brilliant sealing-wax red berries. Its form called *Gibbsii* in honour of Mr. Vicary Gibbs, in whose gardens at Aldenham House it originated, is even better, and, where there is only room for one of the race, this striking variety, with large dark crimson fruits, is the one to select.

The last thirty years of botanical exploration and discovery in Western China have yielded many splendid recruits to the ranks of the family, and it is hard to know how to place them in order of merit when all are so good. Several of them are still comparatively rare in cultivation, largely through lack of demand; but sufficient time has elapsed since their introduction for them to have proved their worth in those gardens and nurseries where they have been tried. They all have a strong family resemblance and, except to the expert, are not easy to distinguish at first glance. Difficulties in nomenclature have not made matters any easier for the gardener; but, now that something like order has been obtained in their names, and a fair stock of each is available from some of our leading nurseries, the keen gardener, to whom new and uncommon trees and shrubs make an appeal, should try his hand with some of these Chinese and Japanese mountain ashes. Long known as *S. munda subarachnoidea*, *S. Prattii* is a very fine Chinese rowan that makes a small tree of some 15ft. high or so, and is easily distinguished by its corymbs of beautiful white berries. *Pohuashanensis* is another closely related to our own native, but with larger leaflets of deep greyish green and clusters of orange yellow berries which turn to orange scarlet as they age. Both these are worth growing, and the same can be said of *S. Conradiæ*, which Wilson found in Eastern Szechuan thirty years ago, and its close relative called *Esserteauiana*. Both the setrees are not common in gardens as yet, but when gardeners become more acquainted with their many admirable qualities, they will be much more widely planted. Each is distinguished by handsome pinnate leaves which assume the most lovely tints in the autumn, when the branches are laden with large clusters of scarlet red fruits, and on their day in September or October they provide the most striking picture in the garden landscape.



A BEAUTIFUL FRUITING SPRAY OF *SORBUS HYBRIDA*.

A natural hybrid with brilliant sealing-wax red fruits

Their only rivals at that season are possibly their cousins named *S. discolor*, from North China, and the Japanese mountain ash called *S. Matsumurana*. For brilliant autumnal leaf tints there are few trees to compare in merit with these two mountain ashes, and when associated with their foliage colouring is a striking display of rich orange red berries, it will be realised that each claims a place in any collection of ornamental woody plants for autumn effect. Another of Wilson's trophies, named *Sargentiana*, with fruits of the same vivid scarlet red, but larger in size than those of *Conradiæ*, is hardly less attractive in the autumn. Like the last two, it makes an upright tree, probably reaching ultimately about 20ft. high. The Japanese *S. gracilis*, on the other hand, appears to be rather more of a shrub than a tree, though grown and trained as a standard, makes an elegant, small, slow-growing tree. Like its cousin *Matsumurana*, it deserves a place in the garden for the sake of its rich autumnal colouring. For this reason, also, as well as for its generous clusters of bright red fruits, *S. scalaris* is worth having. This species is perhaps one of the most distinct members of the group, with its handsome pinnate leaves composed of some twenty-five or so leathery green leaflets, and is a mountain ash that can be thoroughly recommended to anyone in search of something more distinguished than the native type.

Making a small tree of some 10ft. to 15ft. high, with a spreading head of rather slender arching branches clothed with elegant fern-like foliage, *S. Vilmorinii* is one of the most delicate-growing of the section and a species of arresting beauty and pronounced quality. Attractive in habit and foliage, it is even more lovely in fruit, for the berries gradually faint from a rich rosy red through pale pink to a warm pinkish white, and the combination of berry and leaf in the autumn forms a most pleasing picture. There still remain several others that will be acceptable in the garden of any tree and shrub connoisseur, and of these *Wilsoniana*, with pure white fruits, and *hupehensis*, with rosy pink berries, are perhaps the most desirable. They so closely resemble each other as to be scarcely distinguishable except in fruit, but both are worth having, for they are strong-growing, upright trees, handsome in leaf, that will be an ornament to any garden.

Along with the mountain ashes should come the white beams, another group that has been strangely neglected by all but the most ardent collectors. Every one knows the common white beam, *Sorbus Aria*, with its leaves felted beneath and its scarlet fruits dotted with brown; but few are acquainted with its variety *majestica*, which is much finer than the type, or with the lovely Himalayan species *S. vestita* or *cuspidata*, as it is now called. Unfortunately, this beauty, with large bright green leaves that are a silvery white beneath, is not hardy everywhere, and is only for those in favoured places who can offer it a sheltered position. A recent newcomer from China called *Zahlbrückneri* promises to be a notable acquisition to the group, and those who have not yet grown *S. Folgeri* will find it a particularly graceful tree of rather slender habit, with arching branches and large red fruits, and well worth a trial.

G. C. TAYLOR.



ONE OF THE BEST OF THE WHITE BEAMS, *SORBUS ARIA MAJESTICA*, with handsome foliage and brilliant red fruits

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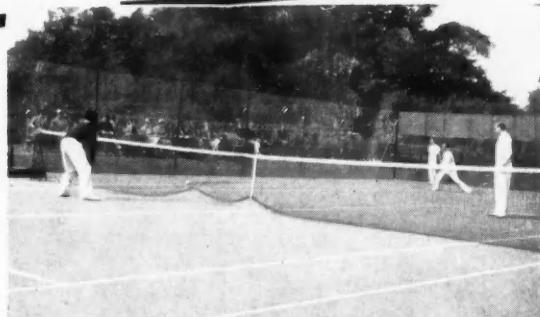


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## WOMAN TO WOMAN

**EXPLOITED CHILDREN—ASLEEP OVER SCHOOL-BOOKS—NEW FACTORIES ACT—  
AN 84-HOUR WEEK—THE AIR MENACE—COOKING AND COLDS**

By the Hon. THEODORA BENSON

**F**EW stories of women's endeavour are more inspiring, both for what has been achieved and what with all our help can yet be achieved, than the story of the Committee on Wage-earning Children. Not all its members have been women; many distinguished men, including A. J. Mundella, have supported it; but to this day the majority of its workers are women, and to a woman belonged the honour of bringing it into being. It really began with Mrs. F. G. Hogg's article in the *Nineteenth Century* of August, 1897. She wrote so forcibly of neglected and exploited children that the public couldn't stand it. The result, nearly two years later, was a White Paper by the Education Department. On October 31st, 1899, there met for the first time a committee to consider reforms concerning the labour of children of school age and not under the factory laws.

We are apt to feel that in England the twentieth century is a humanitarian age when any crying social wrong has only to be noticed in order to command hearty endeavour after remedy. Not at all. An excellent article by the Committee's joint-honorary secretary, Miss N. Adler, C.B.E., J.P., tells of the staggering and sustained unwillingness of the Government to act. Only the passionate, steady toil and the unflagging pressure of these people pledged to defend the child's right to childhood have forced through reform after slow reform.

In 1901 the Government had information that 200,000 little school-children were in employment, 50,000 of them doing from thirty to fifty hours a week in addition to their time at school. Milk-boys worked from 4.30 a.m., again at noon, and after school. Costers and shop-boys worked till ten at night, on Sunday mornings, and on Saturdays for sixteen hours. Children of four and five pulled thread for lace-makers. In school, they fell asleep at their books. It was not until 1903 that there was an Employment of Children Act at all. Do you remember—did you ever know—that it was not till 1918 that it was forbidden to employ children under twelve years old?

\* \* \*

**A**ND to-day? The New Factories Act comes not a moment too soon to replace the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, with its maximum of twelve hours a day, inclusive of meals, for boys and girls from fourteen to eighteen. And we have the Shops Act of 1934. But—when that Shops Bill was introduced into the House of Commons it was officially estimated that 300,000 children came neither under its provisions nor even those of the Factory Act of 1901. These 300,000 were engaged in agriculture, in domestic work (except the sale of food or on premises where food was sold and consumed), in large-scale transport, in jobs as messengers and as errand boys and girls working for producers and manufacturers, and in theatrical entertainments (unless dangerous or abroad). Such children have no shadow of legal protection, and their hours of labour are not limited in any way whatsoever.

Is advantage taken of this? What do you think! At last, thanks to the Committee on Wage-earning Children, a committee have been set up to investigate unregulated juvenile labour. They found that out of 12,580 van-boys whose cases they investigated, 5,733 (nearly 45 per cent.) worked over forty-eight hours, and 1,563 up to sixty hours and over per week. Enquiries by Manchester University and other witnesses showed boys working sixty, a seventy, and even a ninety hour week. Meals were not regular. Journeys away from home entailed being turned loose at night in strange towns. Some of the worst cases concerned lift-boys and page-boys and attendants in hotels and places of entertainment. In London, the conditions of work of 8,417 page-boys and attendants were investigated. Of these, 7,030 worked over seventy-two hours a week, including meals and short rest intervals. Manchester University Settlement presented evidence of young people working twelve to fifteen hours a day, and in one case up to an eighty-four-hour week.

\* \* \*

**S**O what? If it is difficult to think of the lift-boy at the departmental store, the page-boy at your club, the attendant at your local cinema, then think instead of any child of fourteen or fifteen who is near to you. Think how important his chances of education and self-improvement, his hours of leisure, his recreation, his physical exercise, his rest, his hobbies seem to you. There are more unprotected children now than the

300,000 estimated in 1934. The representations of the Committee on Wage-earning Children have secured the inclusion for protection under the new Factories Act of young workers connected with factories, warehouses and docks. And the rest? The lift-boy, the page-boy, the cinema attendant, the messenger, the boy in agriculture, in transport, in the theatre? Are you and I, with our votes and our views on democracy and our hopes for the future of the country, going to go on leaving everything to be done by that Committee that has never had more than £50 available funds a year to spend? When we read Charles Kingsley's "The Water Babies" to our happier children and reflect that we no longer send infant sweeps to crawl up chimneys, I think that still we need not feel so very smug!

\* \* \*

**T**HE possibilities of the air are very bewildering. In the same issue of a paper one may read of the plans for the extension of commercial aviation, which demands more and more international co-operation and achieves some; and of the growing horror and terror aroused by the increasing brutality of warfare in the air. On the one side, the aeroplane invites all men to be close and interdependent brothers: on the other, it threatens that of brothers and sisters and babies not one shall escape. Flight, then, is neither good nor bad, beneficial nor disastrous, in itself: it is a force that may be directed one way or another, like fire or the soul of man.

"Australia in two days"—"Coral isles as ports"—such headlines are very stirring, even to those who deplore the shrinkage of the world and the simplification of travel ways. Myself, I prefer to think of the men who give themselves to the service of empires as in touch with that different world they will probably one day return to and live with, as within a few days' reach of their loves and their children 9,000 miles away. I do not deplore it at all. There is something exciting and moving and hopeful about a big aerodrome like Croydon, or like Schiphol (Amsterdam), and the sight of English, Dutch, Belgian, Danish, German, French, Czech, Swedish, and Swiss machines coming and going with great courtesy and very little fuss.

\* \* \*

**T**HE really gruesome part about air warfare is the victimisation of children, not because they are more valuable or nicer than adults, but because they are not responsible for war. I cannot get up much sentiment about women and harmless civilians. They are morally in it as much as the men at the front. They would rather be truly and physically in it, too. If there is another war, the reproach will not again be levelled at unhappy old men who would give their souls to be shoulder to shoulder with their sons; that they urged others on to war because they could stay safe at home. Says Mr. Churchill in his article "Women in War," in the *Strand Magazine*: "This, then, is the great difference in war between the sexes. The men fight, the women make the weapons." There is no ethical difference. Women may have been humbly thankful for immunity from the discomfort of war, from lice, from mud; immunity from the danger of their loved ones was nothing but black bitterness to them.

\* \* \*

**I**HAVE come across two useful little books this week. One is Magda Jocey's "The Cook Hostess" (Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Limited), full of nicely set-out hints and recipes for dishes that can be prepared easily "before-hand" and either eaten cold or hotted up. This is a little treasure for the house where a small staff is kept. But the other book is, in a sense, a sad one! Life is full of disappointments. One of my most recent is embodied in the dictum, jointly uttered by a bacteriologist and a physician in this book, that there is no known cure for colds. Colds, they say, can be prevented: colds can be shortened or abated: colds can be treated to prevent complications: but colds cannot be cured out of hand by any known specific. This is all very depressing to those who habitually catch cold—and is not their number legion?—and even more depressing to the even greater number who delight in telling them what is the thing to take, the really perfect cure! "How to Escape Colds and Influenza" is the book's title, and it is published by Leonard Hill, Limited, for sixpence.



AN "EXPLOSION" SHOT PHOTOGRAPHED A BARE FRACTION OF A SECOND AFTER THE BALL HAS BEEN HIT. MISS MORGAN, IT WILL BE OBSERVED HAS NOT RAISED HER HEAD!

## WOMEN IN SPORT MISS WANDA MORGAN

MISS WANDA MORGAN, the present English Golf Champion, began to play golf seriously when she was still a schoolgirl, and was coached by Bert Darby professional at the Seasalter Club. Skilful tuition and plenty of practice over a period of three years prepared Miss Morgan for her first important competition, the Girls' Championship at Stoke Poges in 1926, in which she qualified for the match-play stages and then went out in the first round. She took no further part in competitive golf until 1929, when she reached the semi-final of the English Championship, being beaten by Miss Gourlay. Since then, however, she has played for her country in eight International matches, five against France and three against the United States. She won the English Championship in 1931, 1936 and 1937, and the British Open Championship in 1935, having been runner-up in 1931. A Kent County player for six years, Miss Morgan also has played golf in Canada, the United States, France, and most parts of Great Britain.



HITTING A LONG BALL FROM THE TEE IN A COMPETITION AT HAYLING



WELL OUT OF A GIGANTIC BUNKER AT THE SIXTH HOLE AT ST. ENODOC



RESPITE FROM GOLF: A CONVERSATION WITH MISS KAY STAMMERS



trees and fountains in the Tuileries make a formal pattern of beauty. Little shop windows glitter exotically with gold bracelets. It is cold and shiny and sophisticated.

Not so the spring fashions. All the collections have turned "to favour and to prettiness." Flowing skirts, soft blues and pinks, frills and embroidery, and lines reminiscent of Edwardian femininity—these are the strongest tendencies of the collections. It is a fashion for pretty women rather than beautiful ones. Tall women, too, have had the best of it for some time; now the small ones can wear the new fashions just as well as they. The colours favour the blonde and the brown-haired; they are rather hard on the dark.

There is more than a suggestion of the nineteen-hundreds in some of the details of the fashion. The generation between puts us far enough away to be able to appreciate the attractiveness of some of these revivals—Heim's boater hat with its frothing frills of broderie anglaise, for instance; or the high collars, the lace insertions, the finely tucked cambric blouses, the little jackets with very full basques at the back. No other period has provided any ruling inspiration for the 1938 fashion; the reign of the Directoire style is over, and there are no startling ideas from the Italian Renaissance or the Second Empire to alter our waistlines or our skirt-lengths.

Three outstanding points dominate the collections—the craze for stripes, the return of navy blue, and the lovely use of lace. To begin with the stripes—they are on everything: country suits, like Lelong's grey, yellow and black striped overcoat and skirt with a tan jacket; morning suits, like Chanel's navy blue striped one, with a red, white and blue striped blouse; afternoon frocks, like Patou's bold black and white one; even evening dresses. Spots are also in favour, but nothing like so much so as stripes; Heim combines the two in a black coat striped with yellow, over a yellow dress with black spots.

Next for navy blue. There is no doubt about it, navy blue is the dominant colour. It has largely superseded black; nothing will ever put black quite out of fashion, and there are still a lot of black frocks; but most of the dark suits are navy, and so are many of the afternoon frocks and even quite a lot of the evening ones. It is used a great deal with white—white piqué facings, white organdie pleated frills, white handkerchief linen guimpes. Next in popularity to navy come the lighter blues—turquoise, sweet-pea, love-in-a-mist, aquamarine, Air Force blue: you see them all a great deal. There is plenty of pink, and a great deal of cyclamen; purple is rarer, and so is yellow. There is almost no green, except in Lelong's collection; Chanel uses brown, but it is not seen much. For evening, black and white are the winning colours; scarlet and the softer reds are popular, blue again in quantities, and pink and yellow especially in the flower prints. There are plenty of these, but they are rather small and indeterminate in design.

Lace is having a terrific success. It is mostly the rather stiff, close-patterned kind, and it looks delightfully fresh and summery. Chanel has some magic dresses in lace, both white and black, with lovely off-the-shoulder lines and little net gloves with cuffs of lace. Lelong has a dazzling dress in white lace with a peasant bodice and a *corsette* of bright icing-sugar pink satin. There are whole capes of lace—Lucille Paray has a black one over a white dress—and inset bands of it, and tiny frills of black Valenciennes criss-crossing on black tulle skirts. Tulle is only second to lace in popularity; there are yards of it in floating skirts. Coarse cotton net and fish-net

## DRESS SHOP-WINDOW

FROM CATHARINE HAYTER IN PARIS

### Vogue of Stripes - Contrasting Blues - A Riot of Lace - The Tunic Line - Hats and Flowers

**P**ARIS in February is not the traditional Gallic city—it has a cold, bright, Northern beauty. Just now the sky is brilliant blue, but the gutters shine with rain. There is a tearing wind, which flutters the heavy black veils of the inevitable widows. Fierce yellow taxis come swooping at one. The bare, stiff

are used, too; and broderie anglaise makes boleros and *berthes*. Next to these light summer materials in favour are chiffon, taffeta, jersey, and the stiffer ribbed silks like ottoman. Materials for day dresses are more varied, but there are a few which emerge as very successful; silk linen, for one, and the white cambric used for innumerable pin-tucked and lace-trimmed blouses, and jersey again for afternoon dresses, and printed crêpes and crêpe de Chines for a great many simple frocks worn under dark coats.

So much for colour and material. In line there are one or two important changes. The loose-fitting hip-length coat has almost disappeared, and in its place we have the tunic line, specially favoured by Patou. You see it on coats and dinner blouses and two-piece dresses; it has a well defined waistline, but fits closely all the way down, to end almost below the hips. Not everyone will want to wear this; it is not an easy line to carry off, but it is certainly one of the dominant ones just now. Alternatively, there is the bolero, still extremely popular; one sees it most often with afternoon dresses. Summer coats are mostly full-length and fitted at the waist. One rather startling new departure in line is the fashion for having the front of a dress or coat or jacket in one colour and the back in another; there is a lot of this, even with evening dresses, and it gives an opportunity for some very clever colour contrasts. Line in evening dresses has also undergone a definite change; if the full skirt has not quite banished the slim one, it is certainly much the more numerous of the two. Fold upon fold of lace or tulle or chiffon, often scattered with flowers or ribbons or sequins, float through the collections. The bodices often have the very becoming off-the-shoulder line, though they sometimes cheat by having a *berthe* round the shoulders with a *décolletage* below it at the back. There is no definite rule about the height or lowness of the *décolletage*; some are up to the neck, many are very low indeed. A few skirts are lifted above the ankle in front; a few transparent ones have an underskirt reaching only to the knees; but the length in most cases remains at ground level.

Evening accessories are varied and important; almost every dress has a feather, a bow, or a crown of flowers to wear in the hair with it. There are gloves with a good many—not long ones, but little transparent affairs with wide cuffs; and a few fans, made of organdie or flowers. The detail on day dresses is endless in variety. Drawn-threadwork, pin-tucking, embroidery, pleating, zig-zag organza edging, are lavished on the simplest frocks. Buttons and buckles are large and architectural; Lucille Paray has gold lions'heads and white goats'heads; Lelong has ancient Egyptian figures on a square gold buckle adorning a white evening gown.

Hats are so varied that they hardly constitute a definite new fashion. Many of the most attractive are wide and flat in the brim and extremely shallow in the crown: one wears them very much on one side. There are lots of small brimless hats crowned with flowers; sometimes the stalks are uppermost and the flowers spread outwards. Some hats have no brim at the back, but shoot forward to the front. Some have spotted veils, like Patou's bowler, with a bunch of corn-flowers at the back. The two best jokes in the way of hats are Lelong's bright-eyed black duck, precariously roosting on one side of the head, and Patou's complacent white hen, feathers and all.



## PLAIN LINES AND BRIGHT COLOURS IN LONDON



**A**T the interesting dress show given by the Fashion Group of Great Britain recently, several points of the new spring styles were made. Black was not nearly so popular as it has been all the winter, and both bright and pastel colours were boldly used for suits and coats as well as dresses. The cut of the simplest dress was extremely meticulous; there was nothing casual and careless about the effect they gave. The jackets of suits were mostly very close-fitting, and buttoned either right up to the neck or to a point about six inches below the throat, with wide revers above. Colour contrasts were often achieved by inset bands of different materials on the jackets of suits. Evening dresses varied from pencil-stem lines to romantically full and stiff skirts, and many of them had flowered corsages.

Among the suits, particularly attractive ones were Busvine's dark Air Force blue one, striped with white vertically on the jacket and horizontally on the skirt; Lachasse's turquoise jacket piped with tan, tan skirt, and turquoise blouse; and Motley's pale rose pink suit, double-breasted and buttoning to the neck, worn with a large green postilion's hat. A soberer suit for wearing in the English spring was Lachasse's light brown speckled tweed, buttoning high on the jacket and down the back of the skirt, with a

burnt sienna blouse, round-collared and short-sleeved. Digby Morten achieved an arresting colour scheme in an iron grey dress with a white pin stripe, worn under a cyclamen-coloured coat. Perhaps the most original of the evening dresses were Busvine's white satin one, with its tiny frills of black lace, shown in the centre of the picture above; Victor Stiebel's petunia gown, startlingly worn with yellow gloves and scarlet and white flowers; Tinling's *ingénue* frock, perfect for a bridesmaid, in pale blue and gold with dozens of tiny blue bows on the full skirt, the little net gloves, and scattered in the hair; and Motley's dramatic green-grey satin gown, with a bustle, no shoulder-straps, and a wide *corsage* of rose and green spiky flowers. The other two dresses in the picture above are Motley's bottle-green satin, pleated from shoulder to hem, on the left; and Glenny's night-blue sequins, the floating blue chiffon coat with sequin sleeves, on the right. Handsome Fortnum and Mason shoes were shown with many of the suits and dresses; low heels are still in favour for all morning shoes. Aage Thaarup's hats, shown both with other models and separately, had bold brims, veils at the back, and a forward tilt. A clover motif distinguished many of them; one green felt was actually in the shape of a shamrock leaf, and several had bunches of pink clover flowers.

## EXHORTATION TO ENTERPRISE

THE most "planned" winter wardrobe, matching and interlocking in every detail, can welcome a new afternoon frock even in a quite irrelevant colour. One can always wear it under a fur coat, with which colours do not matter. If you are bored with your carefully chosen winter colour scheme, based on brown or black, get a new afternoon frock in a colour you have not worn for some time; it will be a pleasure and a relief to the eye, both for yourself and your friends. One is apt to think that one cannot wear black, or that brown makes one's hair look green, or grey imparts its own tinge to one's complexion, or that yellow is fatal to blue eyes, or some gloomy axiom of the kind. But the becomingness of colours is largely a matter of make-up and the judicious use of contrasting colour touches. For instance, many women who find plain black hard to wear look extremely nice in a black dress with a white collar.



Here are three afternoon dresses, all from Liberty, to suit three types of women. The one on the right above, very simple in line, would be perfect for a tall, slim figure and a definite colouring, whether blonde or brunette. It is in almond green wool marocain with a ribbed surface; the bodice has an ingenious design of cross-over gathers. The swathed sash ties at one side in front. The neck is rather lower than the mid-winter lines; this is noticeable on many of the more youthful afternoon frocks this month. Above is a very young frock, perhaps most suitable for fair-haired, fragile type. It is in black georgette, with rows of tiny pin-tucks all down the bodice, ending in a burst of frills round the neck and down to the waist. The same tucks and frills adorn the short sleeves and also the hem of the skirt. A belt of gold cord gives a touch of colour. It would go very well with the Victorian gilt brooches and bracelets so fashionable just now. The dress on the right below is designed for a slightly older type. The line of black *cire* ribbon, bunched into a pattern like vine-leaves, which spreads all over the bodice and upper sleeves, narrows to a panel down the front of the skirt; this is a very slimming line. The material is fine black crêpe and the cut extremely simple—high in the neck, plain in the sleeves, with a narrow sash tying on one side.



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